ISSUED MONTHLY AT $3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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JUNE, 1881.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

JOHN S. DYE

TREASURY EXPERT

AND

EDITOR PROPRIETOR

THE LIVE WAR EAGLE OF WISCONSIN,

That served a three years' campaign in the great rebellion. Carried by the 8th Wisconsin Regiment in twenty-five battles. The above cut presented to J. S. Dye, specially for this work, by Hon. J. O. Barrett, exhibitor of this National bird at the Philadelphia Centennial.

OFFICE, 1338 CHESTNUT ST., Opposite U. S. Mint,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

ORIGINAL METHOD AND NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

THE ONLY STANDARD WORK OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA.

COMPILED WITH GREAT CARE FROM TREASURY RECORDS BY OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE OF

The Chief of the Secret Service Division, U. S. T.

A Perfect Protection against loss by Counterfeit Money.

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST

of all Counterfeit United States Treasury Notes, National Bank Bills and Fractional Currency, in Conspicuous Tables of each Denomination, giving in full the simple means of instant and positive detection.

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THIS WORK ALSO GIVES AN

OFFICIAL LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS,

Historical, Descriptive and Statistical; compiled expressly for Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector; to which has been added by John S. Dye, a full account and description of all dangerous Counterfeits and mutilations of the same.

COUNTERFEITS OF

United States and other Bonds, Stolen United States Bonds,

BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA, WITH A LIST OF

Counterfeit, Stolen and Altered Bank Bills,

Counterfeits of Coins of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland,

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES DEBT, WITH STATISTICAL SCHEDULES OF ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE RECORD,

STATEMENT OF CALLS OF U. S. BONDS,

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SINGLE COPIES, ONE DOLLAR.

JOHN S. DYE, Editor and Proprietor,

1338 CHESTNUT STREET, Opp. U. S. Mint,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1881, by JOHN S. DYE, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

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GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

KEY TO THE WORK.

The United States Government prints all the paper money of the nation from plates made four in a set, and lettered in order, respectively A, B, C, D. These four plates, being in one piece and alike, except the single different letter on each one, are used together, and print at each impression, on one sheet, a series or set of four bills; so each bill is always marked with the same one letter of its own plate. The Counterfeiter makes but one plate, copying one bill of one letter of the genuine set. Of late, in a few exceptional cases, certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively either E, F, G, or H.

Whenever any counterfeit National Bank bill appears, the United States Redemption Agency quickly gathers up and retires all genuine bills of the same denomination, National Bank, and letter, and thus leaves the field to the counterfeit. All National Bank-bills of the same denomination, LETTER and date as the counterfeit, should be refused by every person who would avoid great risk; all bills of the same denomination and National Bank, of the other and different Check Letters, are NOT COUNTERFEITED, and still continue in circulation. Counterfeiters seldom use the same plate on two or more check letters of the same denomination of any National Bank, but when the counterfeit has become notorious, they change the issue, inserting, by the use of skeleton plates, the name of another and unsuspected National Bank, on which no counterfeit of that particular denomination has yet appeared. Evidently any other course would be suicidal in their case.

The principle involved is quite plain, and the method of discrimination most concise and certain. For ready reference the Counterfeited Check Letters of each denomination of National Bank Bills are placed in large type directly under the Coats of Arms of the States of which the counterfeits were made, and to the right of the name of each bank, after the number of the bank, in the List of Counterfeits.

To Detect Counterfeit National Bank Bills.—Having learned the denomination of the suspected National Bank bill, find the large figure which denotes the same in the List of Counterfeits, and compare the name of the State upon the face of the bill, or the Coat of Arms upon the left end of the back of the bill, *with the names of the States and their Coats of Arms printed together above the List of Counterfeits of that denomination*; if the bill in hand bears none of them, it is genuine. If any bill bears the name of any State upon its face, and the Coat of Arms of another State upon its back—the bill is fraudulent. Reject all National Bank bills named in the List of Counterfeits, of the denomination, locality, letter, and date mentioned therein. On all National Bank bills since 1874 the Charter number of the Bank appears in the larger sized of the figures upon its face, across the left end, and lengthwise at the right end, and on all genuine bills will be the same as the figures to the right of the name of the bank in the List of Counterfeits—if these numbers differ, refuse the bill; if they agree, the bill *may* be Counterfeit.

List of Counterfeit One Dollar National Bank Bills.

This Coat of Arms is that of the State having National Banks upon which Counterfeit One Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letter printed below the Coat of Arms displayed here, is the only Check Letter of all the Counterfeit One Dollar National Bank Bills.

A

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Two females standing in front of an Altar, one of them pointing upward—1—large ornamental 1 across, on which is "Secured &c."

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Pilgrims—ONE, eagle and shield in an oval, ONE—ONE, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—ONE.

The Treasury number of all One Dollar National Bank Bills is at the left end of the bill, and the Bank's number of the bill at the upper right-hand corner.

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
Boston, Mass., **1** NATIONAL EAGLE BANK.	993	**A**	JULY 1, 1865	Photo. Red. No. painted.

1 1

List of Counterfeit Two Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

Face of Note.—Large 2 extending two-thirds the length of the note, UNITED STATES, ETC., on upper part and 2 on lower part of the 2. Left end, female seated holding the American flag, on which is a wreath.

Back of Note.—Sir Walter Raleigh smoking, six men and boy grouped around a table—2, eagle and shield in an oval—2, arms of the State in which the bank is located.

The Treasury number of all Two Dollar National Bank Bills is at the lower left-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the upper right-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Two Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

5

A

A

A

The Check Letter printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, is the only Check Letter of all the Counterfeit Two Dollar National Bank Bills.

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.			CHARTER NO.	LETTER.	DAT	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City,	2	MARKET NATIONAL BANK.	964	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
New York City,	2	MARINE NATIONAL BANK.	1215	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
New York City,	2	NINTH NATIONAL BANK.	387	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
New York City,	2	NINTH NATIONAL BANK.	387	A	JAN. 2, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
New York City,	2	ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.	972	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
Kinderhook, N. Y.,	2	NATIONAL UNION BANK.	929	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
Peekskill, N. Y.,	2	WESTCHESTER CO. NAT'L BANK.	1422	A	AUG. 15, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871
Linderpark, N. Y.,	2	NATIONAL UNION BANK.	No such bank.	A	No such bank.	OCTOBER 25, 1871
Newport, R. I.,	2	NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.	1532	A	NOV. 1, 1865	JUNE, 1869.
Philadelphia, Pa.,	2	SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.	352	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER 25, 1871

For DESCRIPTION of "Points" for Detection of Counterfeits of TWO DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS, see page 14 of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.*

List of Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—5, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, the countries represented by females—FIVE, Columbus discovering America.

Back of Note.—Landing of Columbus—FIVE, spread eagle, 5—FIVE, arms of the State in which the bank is located—5.

The Treasury number of all Five Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Five Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. They include the whole series, A, B, C, D, and yet only a part of the Check Letters are counterfeited in any one State.

A

B C D

B

D

A B

B D

A

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.			Charter No.	Letter.	Date.	Plate Captured.
Aurora, Ill.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	38	A	Nov. 2, 1863	October 29, 1875
Canton, Ill.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	415	A	May 21, 1864	October 29, 1875
Cecil, Ill.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	No such bank.	A	May 10, 1865	October 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	8	A	May 10, 1865	October 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	5	TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.	966	A	May 10, 1865	October 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	5	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	642	A	May 10, 1865	October 29, 1875
Chicago, Ill.,	5	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	2047	A	May 10, 1865	The false bills on these four banks are counterfeit bills on the Traders' National Bank, altered by erasures and insertions as described. Scrutinize the name of town and bank for alterations.
Chicago, Ill.,	5	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	698	A	March 10, 1865	
Chicago, Ill.,	5	GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.	1734	A	March 10, 1865	
Virginia, Ill.,	5	FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK.	1471	A	May 10, 1865	
Galena, Ill.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	No such bank.	A	May 10, 1865	October 29, 1875
Paxton, Ill.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	1876	A	Oct. 20, 1871	October 29, 1875
Peru, Ill.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	441	A	June 2, '64 May 10, '65	October 29, 1875
Amsterdam, N. Y.,	5	MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.	2239	B	April 15, 1875	Not Captured.
Pawling, N. Y.,	5	NATIONAL BANK OF PAWLING.	1269	A	July 20, 1865	April 1, 1880.
Rome, N. Y.,	5	FORT STANWIX NATIONAL BANK.	1410	B	Sept. 1, 1865	Not Captured.
Troy, N. Y.,	5	NATIONAL STATE BANK.	991	A	May 10, 1865	April 1, 1880.
Hanover, Pa.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	187	D	Feb. 20, 1864	April 1, 1880.
Tamaqua, Pa.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	1219	B	July 1, 1865	April 1, 1880.
Jackson, Mich.,	5	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.	1533	D	Oct. 2, 1865	May, 1867.
Jewett City, Conn.,	5	JEWETT CITY NATIONAL BANK.	1478	B	Sept. 1, 1865	June, 1869
Boston, Mass.,	5	GLOBE NATIONAL BANK.	936	C	April 20, 1865	Photograph, Tinted.
Boston, Mass.,	5	PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.	2373	B	Series of 1875	Photograph, Tinted.
Dedham, Mass.,	5	DEDHAM NATIONAL BANK.	669	B		Photograph, Tinted.
Fall River, Mass.,	5	POCASSET NATIONAL BANK.	679	C	Jan. 2, 1865	Photograph.
Northampton, Mass.,	5	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	383	C	May 2, 1864	June 26, 1876
New Bedford, Mass.,	5	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	799	C	Feb. 14, 1865	June 26, 1876
Southbridge, Mass.,	5	SOUTHBRIDGE NATIONAL BANK.	934	B	May 10, 1875.	Photograph, Tinted.
Westfield, Mass.,	5	HAMPDEN NATIONAL BANK.	1367	CD	Aug. 1, 1865	June 26, 1876
Montpelier, Vt.,	5	MONTPELIER NATIONAL BANK.	857	A		Photograph.

List of Stolen Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged. The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

Location.	Name of Bank.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand Corner.	Treas. No. Upper Right-hand Corner.
Osage, Iowa.	Osage National Bank.	5s.	1,751 to 2,200	560,958 to 561,405
Pontiac, Ill.	The National Bank of	5s.	711 to 765	252,081 to 252,135

For ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION of "Points" for Detection of Counterfeits of FIVE DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS, See pages 14 and 15 of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector*.

List of Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude females seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

Back of Note.—De Soto discovering the Mississippi—10, spread eagle, 10, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—10.

The Treasury number of all Ten Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Ten Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeited Letters in the different States under their Coats of Arms printed here.

A

A

B

10 10 10

10 10 10

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.			Charter No.	Letter.	Date.	Plate Captured.
New York City,	10	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	29	A	July 1, 1865.	August 1, 1866.
New York City,	10	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	1370	A		August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.	1250	A	July 1, 1865	August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	NAT'L B'K OF THE STATE OF N. Y.	1476	A	July 1, 1865	August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.	750	A	July 1, 1865	August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	1278	A		August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	733	A	July 1, 1865	August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	CROTON NATIONAL BANK.	1556	A		August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	MARINE NATIONAL BANK.	1215	A	July 1, 1865	August 1, 1866
New York City,	10	MARKET NATIONAL BANK.	964	A	July 1, 1865	January, 1869
Albany, N. Y.	10	ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK.	1291	A	July 20, 1865	January, 1869
Auburn, N. Y.	10	AUBURN CITY NATIONAL BANK.	1235	A	July 20, 1865	January, 1869
Rome, N. Y.	10	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	1376	A	May 12, 1865	January, 1869
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	465	A	July 5, 1864	Oct. 25, 1871.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10	FARMERS & M'FRS' NAT'L BANK.	1312	A	August 1, 1865	Oct. 25, 1871.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10	CITY NATIONAL BANK.	1305	A	July 5, 1864	Oct. 25, 1871.
Syracuse, N. Y.	10	SYRACUSE NATIONAL BANK.	1311	A	August 1, 1865	January, 1869
Lockport, N. Y.	10	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	211	A	Feb. 20, 1865	August 1, 1866
Red Hook, N. Y.	10	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	752	A	Feb. 20, 1865	August 1, 1866
Buffalo, N. Y.	10	FARM. & MANUF. NATIONAL BANK.	453	A	Aug. 1, 1865	January, 1870
Rochester, N. Y.	10	FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK.	1362	A	July 1, 1865	January, 1870
Waterford, N. Y.	10	SARATOGA CO. NATIONAL BANK.	1229	A		January, 1870
Newburg, N. Y.	10	HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK.	1106	A	July 1, 1865	January, 1869
Troy, N. Y.	10	MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.	992	A	May 10, 1865	August 1, 1866
Watkins, N. Y.	10	WATKINS NATIONAL BANK.		A	August 1, 1865	August 1, 1866
Richmond, Ind.	10	RICHMOND NATIONAL BANK.	2090	A	March 15, 1873	January 7, 1877
Lafayette, Ind.	10	LAFAYETTE NATIONAL BANK.	2213	A	Dec. 22, 1874	January 7, 1877
Muncie, Ind.	10	MUNCIE NATIONAL BANK.	793	A	Feb. 14, 1865	January 7, 1877
Philadelphia, Pa.	10	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	1	B	Feb. 20, 1864	Sept. 26, 1867.
Philadelphia, Pa.	10	THIRD NATIONAL BANK.	234	B	Feb. 20, 1864	Sept. 26, 1867.

10 10 10

For ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION of "Points" for Detection of Counterfeits of TEN DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS, see pages 16 and 17 of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.*

List of Counterfeit Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—20, allegorical representation of Loyalty, Liberty bearing national flag, farmers, artisans, etc., rallying around the flag—20, Battle of Lexington.

Back of Note.—Baptism of Pocahontas—20, eagle and shield XX—20, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—XX.

The Treasury number of all Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeited Letters in the different States under their Coats of Arms printed here.

B

A

A

A

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.			CHARTER NO.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City.	20	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	29	B	JULY 19, 1865.	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	1370	B	JULY 19, 1865.	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20	MARKET NATIONAL BANK.	964	B	JAN. 19, 1865.	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	733	B	JAN. 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20	NAT'L SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.	917	B	JULY 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
New York City.	20	TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	905	B	" 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
Utica, N. Y.	20	ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK.	1392	B	AUG. 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
Utica, N. Y.	20	CITY NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA.	No such bank.	B	AUG. 19, 1865	OCTOBER, 1870.
Portland, Conn.	20	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	1013	A	MAY 10, 1865	MAY 7, 1867.
Philadelphia, Pa.	20	FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.	286	A	MARCH 7, 1864	MAY 7, 1867.
Indianapolis, Ind.	20	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	55	A	NOV. 2, 1863	MAY 7, 1867.

List of Stolen Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned, signatures of Bank officers forged, and the Notes put in circulation. The National Banks claim release and exemption from the payment of such bills merely upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Barre, Vt.	**The National Bank of**	**20s.**	911 to 936	932,805 to 932,830
Boston, Mass.	**Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.**	**20s.**	11,919 to 11,972	22,900 to 22,953
New York City.	**Third National Bank.**	**20s.**	9,414 to 9,428	644,416 to 644,430
Albany, N. Y.	**Merchants' National Bank.**	**20s.**	759 to 766	45,195 to 45,202

List of Stolen Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned, signatures of Bank officers forged, and the Notes put into circulation. The National Banks claim release and exemption from the payment of such bills merely upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Boston, Mass.	**Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.**	**10s.**	11,919 to 11,972	22,900 to 22,953
New York City.	**Third National Bank.**	**10s.**	9,414 to 9,428	644,416 to 644,430
Albany, N. Y.	**Merchants' National Bank.**	**10s.**	759 to 766	45,195 to 45,202
Barre, Vt.	**The National Bank of**	**10s.**	911 to 936	932,805 to 932,830

For ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION of "POINTS" for Detection of Counterfeits of TWENTY DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS, see page 17 of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.*

List of Counterfeit Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—50, allegorical representation of Victory: three figures in a cloud, soldier kneeling, praying for victory—50, Washington crossing the Delaware.

Back of Note.—Embarkation of the Pilgrims—50, eagle and shield L—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, L.

The Treasury number of all Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

This Coat of Arms is that of the only State having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Fifty Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letters printed below the Coat of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared.

50 A C D 50

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.			CHARTER NO.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City.	50	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	376	A	APRIL 15, 1864	APRIL, 1880.
Buffalo, N. Y.	50	THIRD NATIONAL BANK.	850	A	MARCH 10, 1865	APRIL, 1880.
New York City.	50	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	1278	A	APRIL 15, 1864	Old Counterfeit Bill, 50 Central Nat. Bank, altered with a pen.
New York City.	50	NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.	687	AC	JAN. 10, 1865	APRIL, 1880.
New York City.	50	TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	905	AD	APRIL 20, 1865	APRIL, 1880.
New York City.	50	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	733	AC	JAN. 10, 1865	Cft. Cent. Nat. Bk. 50 alt'd.
New York City.	50	METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.	1121	AC	JAN. 10, 1865	Cft. Cent. Nat. Bk. 50 alt'd.
New York City.	50	MECHANIC'S NATIONAL BANK.	1250	A	APRIL 20, 1865.	Counterfeit Tradesmen's 50 Altered.

LIST OF STOLEN FIFTY DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged. The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Jersey City, N. J.	**First National Bank.**	**50s.**	671 to 751	19,609 to 19,688
Lynn, Mass.	**National City Bank.**	**50s.**	121 to 150	66,796 to 66,825

or ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION of "POINTS" for Detection of Counterfeits of FIFTY DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS, see page 8 of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.*

List of Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

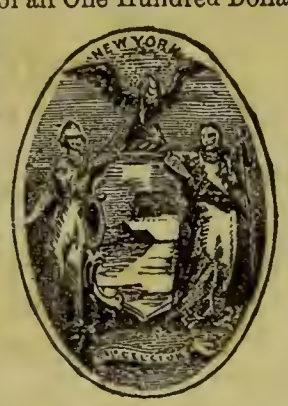
Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—100 C, female seated with wings, allegorical representation, maintenance of Liberty and Nationality—C, 100, men in row-boat, two vessels in back.

Back of Note.—Signing Declaration of Independence—100, eagle in oval, C—100, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, C.

The Treasury number of all One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

100



A

A

A

A

A

The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, B, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety.

100

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.			Charter No.	Letter.	Date.	Plate Captured.
New York City	100	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	376	A	April 15, 1864.	March 14, 1867.
Boston, Mass.	100	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	200	A	Feb. 2, 1864.	March 14, 1867.
Boston, Mass.	100	NATIONAL REVERE BANK.	1295	A	July 20, 1865	Nov. 25, 1880.
New Bedford, Mass.	100	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	799	A	Feb. 14, 1865	Nov. 25, 1880.
Pittsfield, Mass.	100	THE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK.	1260	A	July 20th, 1865.	Nov. 25, 1880.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	100	SECOND NATIONAL BANK.	104	A	Nov. 2, 1863.	Nov. 25, 1880.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	100	PITTSB'GH NAT. BK. OF COMMERCE.	668	A	Series of 1875.	Nov. 25, 1880.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	100	OHIO NATIONAL BANK.	630	A	Dec. 22, 1864.	March 14, 1867.
Baltimore, Md.	100	NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.	1109	A	July 1st, 1865.	Nov. 25, 1880.

LIST OF STOLEN ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged. The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Jersey City, N. J.	First National Bank.	100s.	671 to 751.	19,609 to 19,688.
Lynn, Mass.	National City Bank.	100s.	121 to 150.	66,796 to 66,825.

For DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL of "Points" for Detection of Counterfeits of HUNDRED DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS, see page 19 of *Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.*

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES. 1862-1863.

Value of Note In Dollars.	1	2	5	10	20	50	50	50	100	500	1000
DESCRIPTION BY VIGNETTE, AUTHORIZING ACT AND DATE OF NOTE.	Vignette. Large portrait of Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase. Act of July 11, 1862, Dated August 1, 1862.	Vignette. Side view of Alexander Hamilton. Act of July 11, 1862, Dated August 1, 1862.	Vignette. Powers' Statue America--left. Portrait of Alexander Hamilton--right. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated Mch. 10, 1862, and Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Dated Mch. 10,1863	Vignette. Portrait of Abraham Lincoln--left. Female figure creet--right. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated Mch. 10, 1862, and Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Dated Mch 10, 1863.	Vignette. Goddess of Liberty--centre. 20--right and left. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated Mch. 10, 1862, and Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Dated Mch, 10, 1863.	Vignette. Sido view of Alexander Hamilton. Act of Feb 25, 1862, Dated Mch. 10, 1862.	Vignette. Side view of Alexander Hamilton. Raised by alteration of genuine two dollar notes.	Vignette. Sido view of Alexander Hamilton. Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Dated Mch. 10, 1863.	Vignette. Large American Spread Eagle upon a rock. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated Mch 10, 1862.	Vignette Portrait of Albert Gallatin in a large round die. Act of Feb. 25, 1862, Dated Mch. 10, 1862.	Vignette. Portrait of Robert Morris in a large round die Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Dated by mistake Mch 10, 1862, corrected to Mch. 10, 1863.
1862	B D / A C	B D / A C	A	C	B / A C	B / C	A C	B D	A C	B	A C	B D
1863			A D	B C D	A			A C	B D		A C	B D

$1 Two different Counterfeits, both poor. Imprint of Bank Note Company very imperfect, as is the lathe work around the figure *1* and in the border of the notes. Receivable in Payment of All Loans.

$2 A poor Counterfeit, same defects as in the imitations of the *$1* notes. Lettering uneven. Poorly printed. Imprint of Bank Note Co. illegible. Receivable in Payment of All Loans. Lith's

$5 A superior Counterfeit, Series *90;* Dated March 10, 1862. The engraving of the vignette of Hamilton very good. Numbering good. Lathe work around figure *5* defective.

Two inferior Counterfeits. New Series *70* and of New Series *77*; Dated March 10, 1863; Engraving generally very coarse. Lettering of Bank Note Company's imprint quite defective

$10 A poor Counterfeit. Series *19*; Dated March 10, 1862 (Exchangeable for six per cent U. S. Bonds.) Inferior workmanship, blurred generally; especially in the vignette of Lincoln.

Good Counterfeits, New Series *23, 52, 53;* Dated March 10, 1863. (Receivable in Payment Of All Loans.) Vignette of Lincoln well executed. *Refuse all notes of this series and this date.*

Another and good Counterfeit. New Series *23;* Dated March 10, 1862. (Receivable in Payment of All Loans.) Well done. Imprint of "National Bank Note Company" quite perfect.

Still another good Counterfeit. Series *52;* Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) The vignette of Lincoln fairly engraved. The words "Printed by the National Bank Note Co." on the lower left end corner of this note in a good style of plain lettering.

$20 Dangerous Counterfeit, Series *6* and Series 24; Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) Imprint of "American Bank Note Co. New York" very imperfect.

Another Inferior Counterfeit. New Series *7;* Dated March 10, 1862. (Receivable in Payment Of All Loans.) General appearance not good. Lettering under the vignette very imperfect.

Still another Counterfeit, Act of March 3, 1863; Dated March 10, 1863, having a convertible back—no genuine convertible notes were issued under this act.

Also a miserable Lithograph Counterfeit. New Series. Dated March 10, 1863. Vignette cry coarse. Back of note very poorly done.

$50 An inferior Counterfeit, Series *1;* Dated March 10, 1862. Vignette of Hamilton badly engraved. Numbering imperfect.

Fraudulent *$50* Notes are made by raising genuine *$2* notes to *$50* notes. The vignette of Hamilton rests upon the bottom border of genuine *$2* notes, and so appears in the raised note. In genuine *$50* notes, vignette of Hamilton near the upper border of the note. The use of the same vignette on two notes of unlike denomination, was an error: Vignettes of Hamilton have been cut from genuine *$2* notes, the back removed and the face neatly cemented upon counterfeit *$50* notes.

Another and very poor Counterfeit. New Series *1;* Dated March 10, 1863. Lathe work very defective. Numbering imperfect.

Also a splendid Counterfeit, New Series *2;* Dated March 10, 1863. *Fac-simile*, equal to genuine. "Patented April 28, 1863," above the cheek letter. Buttons on Hamilton's vest not as distinctly prominent as in genuine note. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination,*

$100 A Dangerous Counterfeit, Series *1;* Dated March 10, 1862. (Exchangeable for U. S. Six Per Cent Twenty Years Bonds.) Engraving of an eagle in the vignette "scratchy." The figures in the numbering longer or "deeper" than in genuine. But a few hundred genuine notes of this description unredeemed. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination.*

$1000 A Perfect Counterfeit of notes dated March 10, 1862, (by mistake) and (correctly) March 10, 1863 Dangerous beyond description. Fortunately, of $156,000,000 of the genuine notes of this denomination issued, but about seven hundred pieces, ($700,000) are unredeemed. The Plate Not Yet Captured. Receivable in Payment of All Loans. *Refuse all notes of these dates and this denomination.*

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, SERIES OF 1869 AND SUCCESSIVE SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

DESCRIPTION BY VIGNETTE, AUTHORIZING ACT, AND SERIES OF NOTE.	Value of Note In Dollars. 1	2	5	10	20	50	50	100	500	500	1000
	VIGNETTE; Large oval portrait of Washington—centre. Act of Mch. 3, 1863. Series of 1869, and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; View of United States Capitol—centre. Oval portrait of Jefferson—left. Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Series of 1869 and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; Emigrant Family—centre. Oval portrait of Jackson—left. Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Series of 1869, and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; Portrait of Daniel Webster—left. Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Series of 1869, and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; Oval side view portrait of Alexander Hamilton. Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Series of 1869 and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; Portrait of Henry Clay. Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Series of 1869.	VIGNETTE; Bust of Benj. Franklin. Act of Mch. 1863, Series of 1869, and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; Oval portrait of Lincoln. Act of Mch 3, 1863. Series of 1869, and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; Portrait of John Quiney Adams. Act of Mch. 3, 1863. Series of 1869.	VIGNETTE; Bust of Major General Mansfield. Act of Mch. 3, 1863, Series of 1869, and successive subsequent years.	VIGNETTE; Oval portrait of DeWitt Clinton. Act of Mch. 3 1863, Series of 1869, and successive subsequent years.
1869						B			A C	B D	
1870											
1871											
1872											
1873											
1874											
1875	D	D	C D	C	A C	B D					
1876											
1877											
1878					A C	B D					
1879											

$1 Plate Letter D, Act of March 3d, 1863, Series of 1875. Vignette, large oval portrait of Washington. Although very coarse in appearance, the general expression of bill at a short distance from the eye is good. Washington's head, as a work of art, is coarse, but general expression life-like. It bears the signature of A. W. Wynan.

$2 A Photograph Counterfeit *Series 1875.* The first issue copied from the note bearing Treasury Number 8347504. Back numbered 2, 2, 2, 2. 2, Two. Two. One of these Counterfeits has been presented at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D C., for redemption. *Look out for duplicates.*

$5 An Excellent Counterfeit. *Series 1875.* Nicely printed from a well engraved plate. The shading of the words "UNITED STATES" in the title line, on the face of the note, is somewhat "scratchy." Plate Not Captured. *Handle notes of this series and denomination with great care.*

$10 A New and Dangerous Counterfeit. *Series. 1875.* Appearance of note dark; fibre paper imitated by printing on the back. Portrait of Webster not good, nose and lips heavy. Imprint of Bureau of Engraving, under "This Note is a Legal Tender," at top of bill, poorly done. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer.

$20 A Peculiar Counterfeit. Various Series. Made with pen and brush, and so admirably hit off in the general expression as to require close inspection, even by experts. *Like Counterfeits may appear on any note.*

$50 A Superior Counterfeit. *Series 1869.* The plate is an excellent imitation, but most of the notes are printed on plain paper. Genuine notes of this series and denomination, are all on distinctive fibre paper. The counterfeits from this plate on imitation fibre paper are especially dangerous. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination.*

$500 A Superlative Counterfeit. *Series 1869.* Workmanship equal to genuine. Plate Not Captured. Out of $45,000,000 of the genuine notes of this denomination issued, but about a thousand pieces ($500,000) are unredeemed. *Refuse all notes of this series and denomination.*

Counterfeit $2 National Bank Bills.

GENERAL POINTS.

There are but two banks outside of the state of New York whose issue of two dollar bills have been counterfeited, to wit; National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport R. I., and the Sixth National Bank, Philadelphia Pa. All counterfeit two dollar bills have the old pointed seal. The stars around the head of female, left end face of note, holding American flag, are very poorly formed, and shading of letters in titles of bank darker than in genuine

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated July 1, 1865.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears on its face "Marine National Bank of New York." Good notes have for title "Marine National Bank of *the City of* New York."

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated July 1, 1865 and Jan. 2, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears on its face "Ninth National Bank of City of New York." Good notes have for title "Ninth National Bank of *the* City of New York.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated July 1, 1865.

NATIONAL UNION BANK, KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated July 1, 1865.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated August 15, 1865,

NATIONAL UNION BANK, LINDERPARK, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. No such bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND NEWPORT R. I.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated Nov. 1, 1865.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Note *General Points* as above.
Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Plates for making this note were captured by the Secret Service, Oct. 25, 1871, but the bank has never yet seen a bill, neither have we.

Counterfeit $5 National Bank Bills.

GENERAL POINTS.

The Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes purporting to be on Illinois Banks were engraved by Ben Boyd, printed from the same plates, and can all be instantly detected by referring to cuts Nos. 1 and 2, detailed descriptions of which follows the Traders' National and the Merchants' National Banks, Chicago, Ill.

The Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes on Massachusetts Banks (except photographs) were engraved by Irvine White, and can all be instantly detected by referring to cuts Nos. 5 and 6, detailed descriptions of which follow the Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.

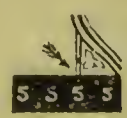
The Counterfeit Five Dollar notes on Pennsylvania Banks, viz.: First National Bank of Tamaqua and First National Bank of Hanover, were printed from plates engraved by Charles Ulrich, which plates were afterwards used to produce counterfeits appearing on National Bank of Pawling N. Y., and National State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes can all be readily detected by points of difference given in detailed descriptions.

The Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes on the Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y., and those on the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, N. Y., are struck from the same plate, and were engraved by some as yet undiscovered artist. Regarding the counterfeit five dollar notes on the National Bank of Castleton, Castleton, N. Y., time has demonstrated that like the fives on the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y., no impressions have ever been put in circulation.

Photographic Notes of the denomination of five dollars have appeared upon banks in Massachusetts and Vermont. These notes are not dangerous. Blurred and indistinct, their unnatural appearance invites detection at once.

☞Since the imitation of their five dollar note, new ones have been issued to the Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., bearing check letters E, F, G and H.

CUT NO. 1, COUNTERFEIT.



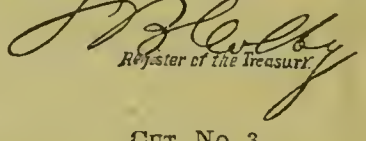
CUT NO. 2, GENUINE.

TRADERS NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO ILL.

Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. On back note, lower right end, the vertical line in counterfeit, point down between two of the little marginal figure fives. In genuine it points directly to one of the little figure fives. See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. On back of note, lower right end, the vertical line in counterfeit points down between two of the little marginal figure fives. In genuine it points directly to one of the little figure fives. See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.



CUT NO. 3.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AURORA, ILL

Letter A; dated Nov. 2d, 1863. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face as register of the treasury, signature given in cut No. 3.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CANTON, ILL.

Letter A; dated May 21st, 1864. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank, bears upon its face as register of the treasury, signature given in cut No. 3.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CECIL, ILL.

Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. No such bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face as register of the treasury, signature given in cut No. 3.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face as register of the treasury, signature given in cut No. 3.

Counterfeit $5 National Bank Bills Continued.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Letter A; dated March 10th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face as register of the treasury, signature given in cut No. 3.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PAXTON, ILL.

Letter A; dated Oct. 20th, 1871. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face as register of the treasury, signature given in cut No. 3.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PERU, ILL.

Letter A; dated June 2d, 1864 and May 10th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face as register of the treasury, signature given in cut No. 3.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Letter A; dated March 10th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face date of March 10th, 1865.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, VIRGINIA, ILL.

Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face, date of May 10th, 1865.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GALENA, ILL.

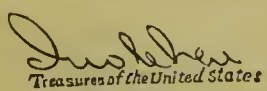
Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. No such bank.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Letter B; dated April 15th 1875. On the face of the note the letters in word treasurer in the line "with the Treasurer at Washington" are irregular in shape and poorly formed; all the work on back is a coarser imitation than that on the front.

FORT STANWIX NAT'L BANK, ROME, N.Y.

Letter B; dated Sept. 1st, 1865. This counterfeit is from the same plate as those on the Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y., and the same defects are applicable to and will detect this note.



CUT NO. 4.

NATIONAL STATE BANK, TROY, N. Y.

Letter A; dated May 10th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face the old pointed seal or the signature as Secretary of Treasury given in cut No. 4. This note was printed from the same plates as the counterfeit fives on the First National Bank, Tamaqua, Pa.

NATIONAL BANK OF PAWLING, PAWLING, N. Y.

Letter A, dated July 20th, 1865 The check letter A in upper left of face of note touches yard arm of frigate; in genuine the check letter is a sixteenth of an inch from the yard arm. These notes were printed from the same plates as the counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TAMAQUA, PA.

Letter B; dated July 1st, 1865. On the upper right, back of note, the word owing is spelt *ownig*, and on lower left, back of note, the word thousand is spelt *thousaud*. No one of these counterfeits yet seen bears the correct charter No. which is 1219.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK HANOVER, PA.

Letter D; dated Feb. 20th, 1864. The check letter D., upper left face of note, almost touches the spar in counterfeit, while in the genuine it is fully one-eighth of an inch above the spar. Underneath imprint of "Continental Bank Note Co., New York, face of note, the genuine has words, "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863," while in same place on counterfeit note, are the words, "Act approved June 3d, 1864." This note was printed from the same plate as the counterfeit fives on First National Bank, Tamaqua, Pa.

CUT NO. 5, COUNTERFEIT.

CUT NO. 6, GENUINE.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Letter C; dated Feb. 14th, 1865. The letter S in words "Five Dollars," face of note, lower centre, is out of line, the latteral part pointing upwards. There is an incompleteness of the end of beam left end face of note (see cuts Nos. 5 and 6) on which the soldier is leaning.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Letter C; dated May 2nd, 1864. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank, bears upon its face as register of the treasury Signature given in cut No. 3. Being from the same plate as the counterfeit fives on Merchants National Bank, New Bedford, Mass., the same defects show. See cuts No. 5 and 6.

HAMPDEN NATIONAL BANK, WESTFIELD, MASS.

Letters C and D; dated Aug. 1st, 1865. These counterfeit notes having been printed from the same plate as the fives on the Merchants National Bank, New Bedford, Mass, the same defects show. See cuts Nos. 5 and 6.

GLOBE NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON, MASS.

Letter C; dated April 20, 1865. Not dangerous. Done by photographic process and so poor any novice should readily detect it.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON, MASS.

Letter B; series of 1875. Not dangerous. Done by photographic process and so poor any novice should readily detect it.

DEDHAM NATIONAL BANK, DEDHAM, MASS.

Letter B; Not dangerous. Done by the photographic process and so poor that any novice should readily detect it.

POCASSET NATIONAL BANK, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Letter C; dated January 2nd, 1865. Not dangerous. Done by photographic process and so poor that any novice should readily detect it.

SOUTHBRIDGE NATIONAL BANK, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

Letter B; dated May 10th, 1875. Not dangerous. Done by photographic process and so poor that any novice should readily detect it.

MONTPELIER NATIONAL BANK, MONTPELIER, VT.

Letter A. Not dangerous. Done by the photographic process and so poor that any novice should readily detect it.

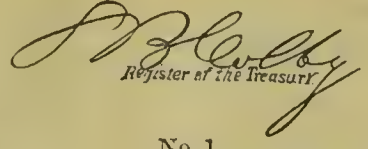
PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK, JACKSON, MICH.

Letter D; dated Oct. 2nd, 1865. Very poor. Has appearance of being a wood cut.

JEWETT CITY NATIONAL BANK, JEWETT CITY, CONN.

Letter B; dated Sept. 1st, 1865. The coarsest kind of wood cut or lithograph. Not at all liable to deceive.

Counterfeit $10 National Bank Bills.



No. 1.

GENERAL POINTS.

All the counterfeit $10 notes, excepting two in Indiana, contain no charter numbers. The counterfeiter made a perfect post in lower left corner, while in genuine a knot-hole or nick can be seen. The hearts in the medallion in upper right-hand corner are imperfect in all counterfeit tens.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face as Register of the Treasury, signature given in cut No. 1.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A: To detect this note, see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

MECHANIC'S NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears on its face Mechanics National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, Mechanics National Bank of *the City of* New York.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face date of July 1st, 1865.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face date of July 1st, 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears upon its face date of July 1st, 1865.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated ——— ———. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face Marine National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, "Marine National Bank of *the City of* New York."

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face date of July 1st, 1865.

ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 20th, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

AUBURN CITY NATIONAL BANK, AUBURN, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 20th, 1865. To detect this note, see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, ROME, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A. Dated May 12, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face date of May 12th, 1865.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 5th, 1864. No genuine note, of this denomination, on this bank bears upon its face as Register of the Treasury signature given in cut No. 1.

FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated August 1st, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

CITY NATIONAL BANK, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 5th, 1864. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

SYRACUSE NATIONAL BANK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A dated August 1st, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated Feb. 20th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears on its face as Register of the Treasury signature given in cut No. 1.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, RED HOOK, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated Feb. 20th, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears on its face the date of Feb. 20th, 1865.

FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated August 1st, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears on its face date of July 1st, 1865.

SARATOGA COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, WATERFORD, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above, Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK, NEWBURG, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points.*

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, TROY, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated May 10th, 1865. Portion of eagle's wing in counterfeit overlays bottom of 65 in date.

WATKINS NATIONAL BANK, WATKINS, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated August 1st, 1865. To detect this note see defects mentioned in *General Points*

Counterfeit $10 National Bank Bills Continued.

Cut No. 2.

RICHMOND NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, IND.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated Mareh 15th, 1873. Portion of eagle's wing in counterfeit overlays bottom of 1873 in date. 1496 appears as bank number in all these counterfeits, while 165167 appears in upper right corner on all these notes. In upper left-hand margin, on border, the word currency in National Curreuey is spelt backwards: see cut No. 2. WARNING-Notes of this plate have been altered to Richmond National Bank, Virginia. There is no such bank.

LAFAYETTE NATIONAL BANK, LAFAYETTE, IND.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A, dated Dec. 22nd, 1874. Portion of eagle's wing in counterfeit overlays bottom of date, Dec. 22nd 1874. No. 1496 appears as bank number and 165167 as Treasury No. on all these counterfeits, with 346 as charter No., while the charter No. of the genuine is 2213. In upper left-hand margin, or border, the word eurreney in National eurrency is spelled backwards: see cut No. 2.

MUNCIE NATIONAL BANK, MUNCIE, IND.

Note *General Points* as above. Lotter A, dated Feb. 14th, 1865. These counterfeit notes all bear 1496 as bank number and 165167 as Treasury number. They have forcharter number 346, while the genuine charter No. is 793. In upper left-hand margin, or border, the word currency in National eurreney is spelled backwards: see cut No. 2.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B, dated Feb. 20th, 1864. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face the date of Feb. 20th, 1864. In upper right-hand margin, or border, the word eurreney is spelt "CURRENY" in counterfeit. The capital P, in Philadelphia, Pa., runs below the line of the other letters in counterfeit.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

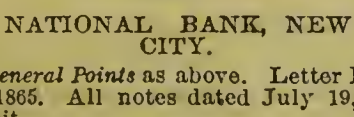
Note *General Points* as above. Letter B, dated Feb. 20th, 1864. In upper right-hand margin, or border, the word eurreney is spelt "CURRENY" in counterfeit. The capital P, in Philadelphia, Pa., runs below the line of the other letters in counterfeit.

Counterfeit $20 National Bank Bills.

GENERAL POINTS.

There are only THREE COUNTERFEITS made on banks outside of New York State, to wit: First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., and the First National Bank of Portland, Conn.

The features of the figures rallying around the flag upheld by liberty are very indistinct, and the general expression of the faces wild and unnatural, while on many of these imitations the attempts at lathe work are mere scratches, the eyes black dots and the limbs poorly formed.



No. 1.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. All notes dated July 19, 1865, are counterfeit.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this Bank bears upon its face, as Register of the Treasury, signature given in Cut No. 1.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this Bank bears upon its face, as Register of the Treasury, signature given in Cut No. 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B; dated January 19, 1866. No genuine note of this denomination on this Bank bears upon its face, as Register of the Treasury, signature given in Cut No. 1.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B: dated July 19, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this Bank bears upon its face, as Register of the Treasury, signature given in Cut No. 1.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this Bank bears upon its face, as Register of the Treasury, signature given in Cut No. 1.

ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK, UTICA, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B; dated August 19, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this Bank bears upon its face, as Register of the Treasury, signature given in Cut No. 1.

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA, UTICA, N. Y.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter B; dated August 19, 1865. All notes frauduient. *No such bank.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PORTLAND, CONN.

Note *General Points* as above. Letter A; dated May 10, 1865. The foliage to the right of cipher in 20, upper left end, face of counterfeit note, is coarse, bunchy and heavy, while in the genuine it is of a soft, vapory appearance. On counterfeit, in the lower left corner, the gun appears to go directly through the leg of the wounded soldier, which is very poorly shaped. The attempted imitation of the lathe work on the back of note is coarse, scratchy and irregular.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

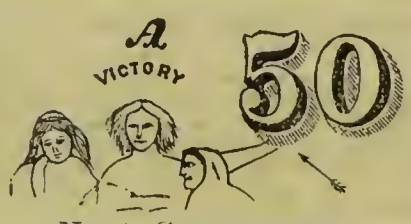
Note *General Points* as above. Letter A; dated November 2, 1863. The description of the counterfeit Twenty on the First National Bank of Portland, Conn., is applicable to and will detect this note.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

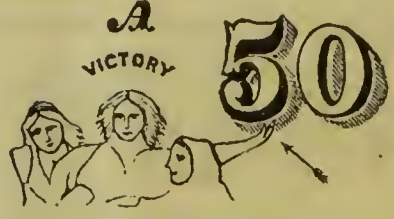
Note *General Points* as above. Letter A; dated Mareh 7, 1864. The letter "w" in the word twenty, lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible.

Counterfeit $50 National Bank Bills.

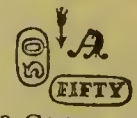
In the Counterfeits of the $50 National Bank Bills, the following "General Points" of difference from the genuine issue appear. The plates from which the Counterfeits were struck having been captured recently, we can now safely publish both the "General" and "Special" defects of the Counterfeits, and of the more important of them, here present accurate illustrations.



No. 1, COUNTERFEIT.



No. 2, GENUINE.



No. 3, COUNTERFEIT.

No. 4, GENUINE.

GENERAL POINTS.

On the counterfeit, the left arm of the central figure of Victory, upper right end of the note, lacks the hand. In the genuine, the hand is quite distinctly seen. Compare cut number one and cut number two, above, where arrows have been introduced to indicate the point. In the Coat of Arms of the State, left end, back of note, the counterfeiter engraved the bandage above the eyes of the figure of Justice. In the genuine, the bandage is across the eyes of the figure. In the counterfeit, the Check Letter A, lower left end of note, is *farther* from the outline of the work of the margin, than in the genuine. Compare cut number three and cut number four, above, where arrows have been introduced to indicate the point.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points in the counterfeit $50 note on the above bank.

Letter A; dated April 15, 1864. All notes bearing *both* the signature of L. E. Chittenden, as Register, and the imprint. "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left-hand corner of the note, are counterfeit. The charter number on the counterfeit, is not the true charter number of the bank. See genuine charter number on page 37.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points, in the counterfeit $50 note on the above bank.

Letter A; dated March 10, 1865. All $50 notes purporting to have been issued by the above bank bearing the signature of L. E. Chittenden, as Register, are counterfeit. The paper of the counterfeit is a trifle too thick, and the notes a 32d of an inch too short. All of the counterfeits, we have seen, on this bank, have the wrong charter number. See true charter number on page 37.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points in the counterfeit $50 note on the above bank.

Letter A and C; dated January 10, 1865. The plates from which the counterfeits on this bank were printed, are the same as had been used to print the $50 notes on the Central National Bank, of New York City, and the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, New York, with this exception: the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," which appeared on the two notes last mentioned, was dropped in printing the counterfeit on the Broadway Bank, of New York City. The date and charter number were corrected, so as to correspond with the genuine issue of the Broadway Bank. See charter number on page

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points in the counterfeit $50 note on the above bank.

Letter A and D; dated April 20, 1865. The plates used in printing the counterfeit notes on the Tradesmen's National Bank, are the same we have described in *Special Points* on the National Broadway Bank. The date and charter number were corrected to correspond with the genuine issue of the Tradesmen's Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points in the counterfeit $50 note on the above bank.

Letters A and C; dated January 10, 1865. The names of J. L. Everitt, Cashier, and F. L. Palmer, President, appear on this counterfeit. The date and name of officers given on this note, are those of the National Broadway Bank, thus showing that it is altered from the counterfeit on that bank. See true charter number on page 37.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points in the counterfeit $50 note on the above bank.

Letters A and C; dated January 10, 1865. The true charter number of the Metropolitan Bank is 1,121; the counterfeit note bears 687, which is the correct charter number of the National Broadway Bank, showing that this note is altered from the counterfeit on the Broadway Bank.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points in the $50 note on the above bank.

Letter A; dated April 15, 1864. The date on this counterfeit note is the same as that given on the Central National Bank Bills. The true charter number of the Union National Bank is 1,278 and the date *should* be July 20, 1865.

MECHANIC'S NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Note *General Points* as above.

Special Points in the $50 note on the above bank.

Letter A; dated April 20, 1865. The counterfeit notes purporting to have been issued by the Mechanics National Bank, are alterations made with pen, pencil and brush, from the $50 counterfeit on the Tradesmen's National Bank.

Counterfeit $100 National Bank Bills.

$100, Letter A. Dated December 22, 1864; OHIO NATIONAL BANK, Cincinnati, Ohio. Genuine bills outstanding of the above denomination, Nov. 2, 1880, $2,700. Bank closed.

$100, Letter A. Dated April 15, 1864; CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, New York City, N. Y. Genuine bills outstanding of the above denomination, Nov. 2, 1880, $37,400.

$100, Letter A. Dated Feb. 2, 1864; FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Boston, Mass. Genuine bills outstanding of the above denomination, Nov. 2, 1880. $154,900.

The plates from which the three notes described above were printed, were engraved by Charles Ulrich in 1866, and were captured by the Secret Service men near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1867:

How to Detect.—On the lower left end of face of the bills are seen men in a row boat. In the counterfeit the end of the oar of the middle man, points to the *lower end* of the letter "*t*" in the words "to bearer," while in the genuine bill the end of this oar points to the *top* of the same letter "*t*." The mistake in engraving this point compelled Ulrich to engrave all three of the oars much too low down, so that the end of the oar of the *third* oarsman on the genuine bill stands in the same position, regarding the aforesaid letter "*t*" in the words "*to bearer*" as that occupied by the oar of the *second* oarsman in the counterfeit.

In the counterfeit notes of the denomition of $100, hereinafter enumerated, the following general differences have been discovered:

GENERAL POINTS.

Eyes of signers of Declaration of Independence prominent and unnatural. Place a straight edge at base of the words [not the shading of the words] "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington," letting the edge extend to the figure of Liberty, and it *strikes the lips* of said figure in the genuine, while in the counterfeit it strikes the *base of the chin.*

The man in the bow of the boat in vignette at the left end of the face of the note has a *very open* mouth in the counterfeit, while in the genuine the mouth of the same figure is *closed.*

In the counterfeit the flourish in the upper border on face of note does not reach letter N in "NATIONAL CURRENCY" by one-sixteenth of an inch, while in the genuine note *it touches that letter.* In the genuine, the line of the upper yard arm of the foremast of frigate Niagara, if extended, strikes between the two flourishes which are below the word "THE" attached to the title "United States." In counterfeit the line of this yard arm strikes the base of the letter T in THE.

NATIONAL REVERE BANK, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Note "*General Points*" as above.

"*Special Points*" in the counterfeit $100 note on the above bank.

Letter A; S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; H. Blasdale, Cashr; Saml H. Walley, President.

Hair line on which President's name is written, if extended, would strike *middle* of letter r in the counterfeit. In the genuine it would strike *below* said letter. In the heart-shaped figure at the right end of the panel containing the word BOSTON, there are *eight* lines in the counterfeit, while in the genuine there are only *seven.*

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

Note "*General Points*" as above.

"*Special Points*" in the counterfeit $100 note on the above bank.

Letter A., L. E. Chittenden, Register, F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. All counterfeits have the names of E. A. Spalding, Cashr, and Abram Nesbitt, Vice-President. In genuine the tops of the letters W and B in Wilkes-Barre cross the word Register; they do not cross in the counterfeit. The top of the letter N in Novr touches the words "Treasurer of", it does not touch in the counterfeit.

PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Note "*General Points*" as above.

"*Special Points*" in the counterfeit $100 note on the above bank.

Letter A, S. B. Colby, Register, F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, E. S. Francis, Cashr, John V. Barker, V. President.

Hair-line on which President's name is written, if extended, would strike *middle* of letter r in Cashr in the counterfeit. In the genuine it would strike *below* said letter.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Note "*General Points*" as above.

"*Special Points*" in the counterfeit $100 note on the above bank.

Letter A., S. B. Colby, Register, F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Hair-line on which the President's name is written, if extended, would strike *middle* of letter r in Cashr in the counterfeit. In the genuine it would strike *below* said letter.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Note "*General Points*" as above.

"*Special Points*" in the counterfeit $100 note on the above bank.

On back of note in "OTHER DEBTS" the R joins the D in counterfeit, while in the genuine they are distinctly separate.

On face of note, the absence of black dot under letter S in Cashr in counterfeit, which is seen in genuine.

The heart-shaped figure at left end of panel containing the world "Baltimore" contains *eight* lines in counterfeit. In the genuine there are but *seven.*

The joints of the border enclosing the face of the note are badly made *in the genuine*, being cut square near the corners, and the scroll-work terminates abruptly. *In the counterfeit* the joints are not observed, and the scroll-work is perfect and smooth.

In genuine the loop of letter y in "July" is one-sixteenth of an inch above the letter k in "bank", in counterfeit loop touches k. In genuine is a space of one-thirty-second of an inch between J in "July" and shading of letter L NATIONAL. In counterfeit it touches.

PITTSBURG NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Note "*General Points*" as above.

"*Special Points*" in the counterfeit $100 note on the above bank.

John Allison, Register, John C. New, Treasurer, Joseph H. Hill, Cashier, Alfred Patterson, President. Letter A. Series 1875.

Upper right hand corner on face of note, check-letter A, is distant from shading of C in counterfeit one-eighth of an inch; in genuine only one-sixteenth of an inch. Distance from foot of same letter A, to wing of figure of Liberty in vignette, in the counterfeit one-eighth of an inch, in genuine three-sixteenths. Signature of Patterson, the President, is written; the signature of the Cashier, Joseph H. Hill, is imprinted.

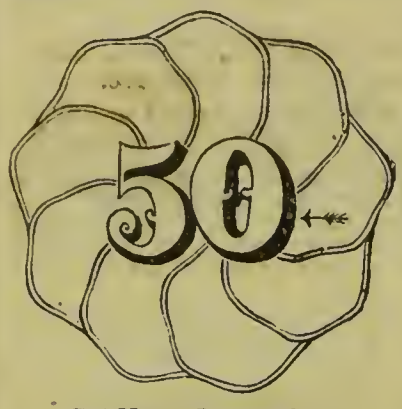
The flourish of the termina'l in Cashier's name reaches nearly to the word "on" in the counterfeit. The flourish in capital J in name of Cashier, extends beyond the check-letter A in lower left corner of counterfeit.

The note is printed on localized fibre-paper, not so widely distributed as is the genuine: the fibre is tender, and cannot be picked out whole.

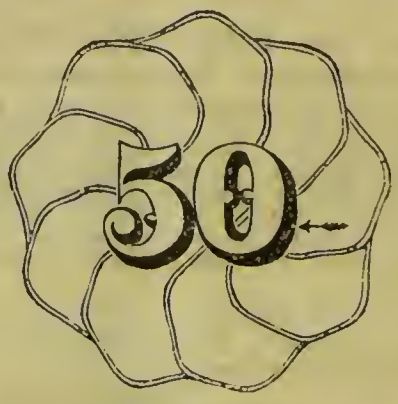
Counterfeit $50 U. S. Treasury Notes.

$50 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE.—Series 1; Act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated March 10, 1862. Vignette of Alexander Hamilton poorly engraved. Numbering imperfect.

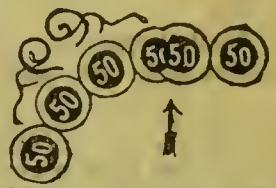
$50 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE.—New Series 1; Act of March 3, 1863, dated March 10, 1863. Vignette Alexander Hamilton.—A poor counterfeit, lathe work very defective, shading of "United States" in large letters on face of note heavy and coarse. Numbering defective.



Cut No. 1, Counterfeit.



Cut No. 2, Genuine.

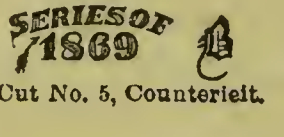


Cut No. 3. Counterfeit

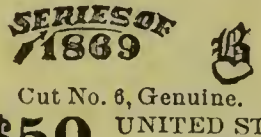
Cut No. 4, Genuine.

$50 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE.--New Series 2; Act of March 3d, 1863, dated March 10, 1863.—DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT, *Fac-simile* equal to genuine. "Patented April 28, 1863," above the check letters. Button on Hamilton's vest not as distinctly prominent as in genuine note. On the counterfeit the white lines that separate the small 50's that surround the large 50's on both ends of face of note, cannot be seen to cross the centre of the large cipher in 50 as they do in genuine. We have illustrated this defect in cuts numbered 1 and 2.

On left end back of note the cipher in second 50 from bottom is partially omitted by the counterfeiter. We have illustrated this defect in cuts numbered 3 and 4.



Cut No. 5, Counterfeit.



Cut No. 6, Genuine.

Cut No. 7, Counterfeit.

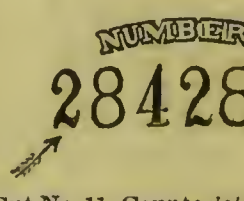
Cut No. 8, Genuine.

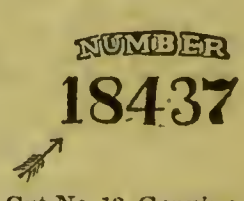
$50 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE.—Act of March 3d, 1863. Series of 1869. Portrait of Henry Clay on lower right end. Letter B. A superior counterfeit. The plate an excellent imitation. The genuine notes of this series and denomination are all on distinctive fibre paper, while the counterfeit notes are printed on plain paper. On genuine note there is a flourish underneath SERIES OF on upper left face of note, on counterfeit no flourish can be seen. We have illustrated this defect in cuts numbered 5 and 6.

On center, back of note, where the stars appear at upper and lower ends of the large figures in 50, too many points of the stars are shown in counterfeit, as illustrated in cuts No 7 and 8, where arrows point out this defect.

Counterfeit $100 U. S Treasury Note.

Cut No. 9, Counterfeit. Cut No. 10, Genuine.





Cut No. 11, Counterfeit. Cut No. 12. Genuine.

$100 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE.—"Series 1." Act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated March 10, 1862, (exchangeable for U. S. six per cent twenty year bonds). A dangerous counterfeit.—Engraving of the eagle in vignette "scratchy." The *stem* of the feather in eagle's tail near the left claw, is very distinct in genuine, while in counterfeit it is partially omitted. We have illustrated this defect in cuts numbered 9 and 10.—The figures in the numbering on counterfeit are longer or "deeper" than in genuine, see cuts numbered 11 and 12. But a few hundred genuine notes for this description unredeemed.

The GENUINE BILL is longer by the difference between these two lines.

$5 NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTE, Letter D, small figures 14 under said letter; series of 1875. Vignette—Emigrant Family in centre; oval portrait of Jackson on left end. This bill made its first appearance in Kentucky. The note is believed to be an imperfect specimen of what can be accomplished by photo-lithography. It is rather blurred in printing, and off color when compared with the genuine, yet is calculated to deceive persons who are not money experts. The bill is signed John Allison, Register, A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, and printed on localized fibre paper, rather heavy, but otherwise equal to genuine. All that have been seen have the Treasury No. B8058120, and the line covered by this number coarsely made. So also Scrip lettering *will pay the bearer.* We have heard mutterings concerning the anticipated appearance of this note for some time. Our subscribers will find a prior notice of it in Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector and Ready Reference Card for January, 1881.

U. S. Fractional Currency Dangerously Counterfeited.

10 Cent Stamp. Old issue of green notes, extensively counterfeited.
25 Cent Stamp. All old issues have been extensively counterfeited.
25 Cent Stamp. Five Heads, yellowish paper, coarse engraving.
25 Cent Stamp. Head of ex-Secretary Seward, hair matted, drapery coarse.
25 Cent Stamp. Head of ex-Secretary Walker, face bloated, eye not good.
25 Cent Stamp. Head of Washington. Shading around left end very rough
50 Cent Stamp. Head of Washington. Engraving coarse; likeness not good.
50 Cent Stamp. Green notes; heads blurred; centre on back coarse.
50 Cent Stamp. Female with scales, drapery very coarse.
50 Cent Stamp. Head of ex-Sec. Spinner, countenance wild and unnatural.
50 Cent Stamp. Head of Lincoln. Likeness on right end, not perfect.
50 Cent Stamp. Head of ex-Sec. Stanton, head looks wild, paper flimsey.
50 Cent Stamp. Head of ex-Secretary Dexter, whiskers join the hair
10 Cent Note. Head of ex-Secretary Meredith.
15 Cent Note.
50 Cent Note. Head of ex-Secretary Crawford.
} *NO COUNTERFEITS.*

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE U. S. MINTS DURING MAY, 1881.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORY OF THE MINT.:

DENOMINATION.	PIECES.		VALUE.
GOLD.—Double-eagles	120,220	.....	$2,404,400
Eagles	330,000	.....	3,300,000
Half-eagles	838,920	.....	4,194,000
Three Dollars			
Quarter Eagles			
Dollars			
Total Gold	1,289,140	.....	$9,899,000
SILVER.—Dollars	2,300,000	.....	$2,300,000
Half-dollars			
Quarter-dollars			
Ten-cent pieces			
Total Silver	2,300,000	.....	$2,300,000
MINOR COINAGE.—Five Cent pieces	155,000		
Three Cent pieces			4,650
One Cent pieces	2,490,000	.....	24,900
Total Base	2,590,000	.....	$29,550
Total Coinage	6,234,140		$12,228,550

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

New National Banks Organized.

The Treasury Department, under date of Washington, June 6, 1881, announces the organization of the following named National Banks: June 3: The Mercer National Bank, of Harrodsburg, Ky.; organization No. 2531; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $50,000; James H. Moore, president; Robert C. Nuckols, cashier; June 6—the First National Bank of El Paso, Texas; organization No., 2532; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $50,000; J. Raynaldo, president; Jno. W. Zollars, cashier. June 6—The Citizens' National Bank, of Crawfordsville, Ind; organization No., 2533; authorized capital, $75,000; paid in capital, $75,000; Alexander F. Ramsey, president; Benj. Wasson, cashier.

Bad Money on the Elevated Railroads.

Passengers on the elevated railroads, says the New York World of June 8th, complain that counterfeit money is passed upon them by the ticket sellers, declaring that this is not done inadvertently. A passenger who travels daily on the Third Avenue road says that it is dangerous to offer the ticket sellers a bill or a 50 cent piece. The seller has small piles of change ready, the passenger has not time to examine the coins, but thrusts them into his pocket, boards the train and gets his 10 cents worth of danger, and only discovers the counterfeit when it is too late. Ticket sellers say that if they do occasionally pass bad money upon a passenger they are returning what the traveling public has passed upon them.

CIRCULAR

Estimating and proclaiming in United States Money of account, the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of the Mint,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 1, 1881.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of Section 3564 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have estimated the value of the Standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world, and submit the same in the accompanying table.

Very Respectfully, HORATIO C. BURCHARD, Director of the Mint.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Val. in U S. Money.	Standard Coin.
Austria	Florin	Silver	.40.7	
Belgium	Franc	Gold & silver	.19,3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver	.82.3	Boliviano.
Brazil	Milreis, 1000 reis	Gold	.54,6	
British Pos. in N. A.	Dollar	Gold	$1.00	
Chili	Peso	Gold & silver	.91,2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo.
Cuba	Peso	Gold & silver	.93,2	1-16, ⅛, ¼, ½, and 1 doubloon.
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.26,8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Peso	Silver	.82.3	Peso.
Egypt	Piasters	Gold	.04,9	5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold & silver	.19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	Gold	4.86.6½	½ sovereign and sovereign.
Greece	Drachma	Gold & silver	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire	Mark	Gold	.23,8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
India	Rupee, 16 annas	Silver	.39	
Italy	Lira	Gold & silver	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan	Yen	Silver	.88,8	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen, gold and silver
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00	
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	.89,4	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 & 50 centavo
Netherlands	Florin	Gold & silver	.40.2	
Norway	Crown	Gold	.26,8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver	.82,3	Sol.
Portugal	Milreis, 1000 reis	Gold	1.08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Rouble, 100 copecks	Silver	.65,8	¼, ½, and 1 rouble.
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1.00	
Spain	Peseta, 100 centimes	Gold & silver	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold	.26,8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold & silver	.19,3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbub, 20 piasters	Silver	.74,3	
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	.04,4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
U. S. of Columbia	Peso	Silver	.82,3	Peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold & silver	.19,3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 Bolivar.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 1, 1881.

The foregoing estimation, made by the Director of the Mint, of the value of the foreign coins above mentioned, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins expressed in the money of account of the United States, and to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise made out in any of said currencies, imported on and after January 1, 1881.

JOHN SHERMAN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Month of May, 1881.

United States Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity. [Schedule A.]

Title of Loan.	*Authorizing Act.*	*Rate of Interest*	*When Matured.*	*Outstanding Total.*	*Interest Due and Unpaid.*
Old Debt	Various, prior to 1837	4 % to 6	Matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1837	$57,665 00	$64,174 81
Mexican Indemnity Stock	August 10, 1846	5 %	Matured at various dates in 1851 and 1852	1,104 91	85 74
Loan of 1847	January 28, 1847	6 %	Matured December 31, 1867	1,250 00	22 00
Bounty-Land Scrip	February 11, 1847	6 %	Matured July 1, 1849	3,275 00	213 06
Texan Indemnity Stock	September 9, 1850	5 %	Matured December 31, 1864	20,000 00	2,945 00
Loan of 1858	June 14, 1858	5 %	Matured after January 1, 1874	8,000 00	.....
Loan of 1860	June 22, 1860	5 %	Matured January 1, 1871	10,000 00	600 00
5-20's of 1862, (called)	February 25, 1862	6 %	Matured December 1, 1871, and at subsequent dates	373,350 00	699 42
5-20's of June, 1864, (called)	June 30, 1864	6 %	Matured November 13, 1875, and at subsequent dates	64,850 00	237 42
5-20's of 1865, (called)	March 3, 1865	6 %	Matured February 15, 1876, and at subsequent dates	77,250 00	38,931 60
Ten-forties of 1864, (called)	March 3, 1864	5 %	Matured July 9, 1879, and subsequent dates	832,750 00	218,563 71
Consols of 1865, (called)	March 3, 1865	6 %	Matured August 21, 1877, and at subsequent dates	477,150 00	9,659 23
Consols of 1867, (called)	March 3, 1865	6 %	Matured April 1, 1879, and at subsequent dates	1,439,550 00	316,273 72
Consols of 1868, (called)	March 3, 1865	6 %	Matured July 4, 1879	423,900 00	28,340 14
Loan of February, 1861	February 8, 1861	6 %	Matured December 31, 1880	493,000 00	7,284 00
Funded Loan, 1881, (called)	July 14, '70; Jan. 20, '71	5 per cent.	Matured May 21, 1881	5,741,150 00	87,712 00
Treasury Notes, prior to 1846	Various, prior to 1846	1-10 to 6 %	Matured at various dates from 1838 to 1844	82,525 35	2,668 06
Treasury Notes of 1846	July 22, 1846	1-10 to 6 %	Matured at various dates in 1847 and 1848	6,000 00	206 00
Treasury Notes of 1847	January 28, 1847	6 %	Matured at various dates in 1848 and 1849	950 00	57 00
Treasury Notes of 1857	December 23, 1857	3 to 6 %	Matured at various dates in 1858 and 1859	1,700 00	99 00
Treasury Notes of 1861	March 2, 1861	6 %	Matured March 1, 1863	3,000 00	364 50
Seven-thirties of 1861	July 17, 1861	7 3-10 %	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864	16,300 00	1,104 43
One-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5 %	Matured at various dates in 1865	44,585 00	2,241 85
Two-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5 %	Matured at various dates in 1866	35,450 00	1,807 99
Compound-interest Notes	March 3, '63; June 30, '64	6 %	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	231,040 00	47,089 39
Seven-thirties of 1864–'65	June 30, '64; March 3, '65	7 3-10 %	Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868	142,250 00	5,021 17
Certificates of Indebtedness	March 1, 17, '62; March 3, '63	6 %	Matured at various dates in 1866	4,000 00	253 48
Temporary Loan	June 30, 1864	4 to 6 %	Matured October 15, 1866	2,960 00	244 19
3 per cent. Certificates, (called)	March 2, '67; July 25, '68	3 %	Matured February 28, 1873	5,000 00	394 31
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since Maturity				10,600,005 26	737,292 72

United States Debt Bearing Interest.*

[Schedule B.]

Title of Loan.	*Authorizing Act.*	*Rate.*	*Redeemable.*	*Payable.*	*In'st Payable*	*AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.*			*Interest Due and Unpaid.*	*Accrued Interest.*
						Registered.	*Coupon.*	*Total.*		
Loan of February, 1861..	February 8, 1861.....	6%.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1880..	Jan. and July.	$8,959,900 00	$2,296,000 00	$11,255,000 00	$61,612 02	$21,316 50
Oregon War Debt.....	March 2, 1861.....	6%.....	.....	July 1, 1881..	Jan. and July.	.....	688,200 00	688,200 00	4,293 43	17,205 00
Loan of July & Aug. '61.	July 17 & Aug. 5, 1861.	6%.....	June 30, 1881..	.....	Jan. and July.	109,838,600 00	30,706,050 00	140,544,650 00	41,070 91	3,513,616 25
Loan of 1863, ('81's).....	March 3, 1863.....	6%.....	June 30, 1881..	.....	Jan. and July.	45,600,250 00	9,545,500 00	55,145,750 00	8,378 75	1,378,643 75
Funded Loan of 1881....	J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	5%.....	May 1, 1881..	.....	F. M. A. and N	321,194,900 00	118,646,450 00	439,841,350 00	1,259,187 90	1,832,672 29
Funded Loan of 1891....	J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	4½%....	Sept. 1, 1891..	.....	M. J. S. and D	178,332,500 00	71,667,500 00	250,000,000 00	166,507 72	2,812,500 00
Funded Loan of 1907....	J'y 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	4%.....	July 1, 1907..	.....	J. A. J. and O.	540,183,350 00	198,496,600 00	738,652,950 00	917,058 01	4,924,353 00
Refunding Certificates..	February 26, 1879.....	4%.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694,850 00	54,546 94	4,632 33
Navy Pension Fund.....	July 23, 1868.....	3%.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000,000 00	.....	175,000 00
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt.....						1,195,149,600 00	429,723,300 00	1,639,567,750 00	2,451,043 66	14,658,622 62

United States Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes.....	July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862.....	$60,630 00	.....	.....
Legal-tender Notes.....	February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	346,681,016 00	.....	.....
Certificates of Deposit...	June 8, 1872.....	10,860,000 00	.....	.....
Fractional Currency....	July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864.....	7,109,102 92	.....	.....
Gold Certificates.....	March 3, 1863.....	5,912,600 00	.....	.....
Silver Certificates.....	February 28, 1878.....	50,773,250 00	.....	.....
Unclaimed Pac. R.R. Int	.....	.....	$6,746 51	.....
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest.....		421,396,598 92	6,746 51	.....

See also for other items of information "Supplementary Statement," Schedule C.

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest payable by the U. S. [Schedule C.]

Name of Railway.	*Authorizing Acts.*	*Rate.*		*Principal Outstanding.*		*Interest Accrued and not yet paid.*	*Interest Paid by the United States.*	*Interest Repaid by Transportation of Mails, &c.*	*Balance of Interest Paid by the nited States.*
Central Pacific	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	6 %	Int. Pay'ble Jan. & July	$25,885,120 00	Bds. Payable 30 yr. f'm dte	$647,128 00	$19,569,787 27	$3,435,870 18	$15,485,650 13
Kansas Pacific	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	6 %		6,303,000 00		157,575 00	5,183,883 09	2,534,282 40	2,649,600 69
Union Pacific	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	6 %		27,236,512 00		680,912 80	20,872,373 61	8,965,067 72	12,807,305 89
Central Branch U. Pacific	July 1, 1862, and July 2. 1864.	6 %		1,600,000 00		40,000 00	1,309,308 26	92,100 70	1,210,780 65
Western Pacific	July 1, 1862, aad July 2, 1864	6 %		1,970,560 00		49,264 00	1,372,664 94	9,367 00	1,363,297 94
Sioux City and Pacific	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	6 %		1,628,320 00		40,708 00	1,220,049 49	119,660 85	1,100,388 64
Totals				64,623,512 00		1,615,587 80	49,528,566 66	14,256,338 85	34,617,028 94

INTEREST REPAID BY COMPANIES by cash payments; 5% net earnings, Central Pacific $648,271 96, Central Branch, U. P., $6,926 91, Total $655,198 87.

Supplementary Statement of Various Items Concerning United States Debt.

Title of Loan.	*Rate of Securities.*	*Amount Authorized.*	*Amt. Issued.*	*Price Sold at.*	*Original Denominations Registered Bonds.*	*Original Denominations Coupon Bonds.*
Loan of 1858, (U. S. 5's of 1874)	January 1st, 1859	$20,000,000 00	$40,000 00	Premium .0205 to 0703	5,000	1,000
Loan of February, 1861	January 1st, 1861	25,000,000 00	18,415,000 00	Par	1,000 5,000, 10,000	1,000
Oregon War Debt	July 1st, 1865	2,800,000 00	1,090,850 00	Par	50, 100, 500,	
Loan of July and August, 1861	November 16th, 1861	250,000,000 00	189,321,350 00	Pr. & ab. av. pr. of 4.13	50, 100, 500, 1,000, 10,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Loan of 1863, ('81's) (3rd Series)	June 15th, 1864	900,000,000 00	75,000,000 00	Par to 7 % .....Premium	50, 100, 500. 1,000, 5,000, 10,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Ten Forties of 1864	March 1st, 1864	200,000,000 00	196,117,300 00	Par	50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000	50, 100, 500, 10,000
Consols of 1865	July 1st, 1865	332,998,950 00	332,998,950 00	Par	50. 100. 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Consols of 1867	July 1st, 1867	379,618,000 00†	379,617,750 00	Par	50, 100, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Consols of 1868	July 1st, 1868	42,539,350 00	42,539,350 00	Par	50, 100, 500, 1,000 5 000. 10,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Funded Loan of 1881	May 1st, 1871	500,000,000 00‡	508,440,350 99	Par	50, 100, 500, 1-2-5-10-20, & 50,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Funded Loan of 1891	Sept. 1st, 1876	300,000,000 00	250,000,000 00	Par	50, 100. 500. 1-2-5-10-20, & 50,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Funded Loan of 1907	July 1st, 1877	.....	738,652,950 00	4 %	50, 100. 500, 1-2-5-10-20, & 50,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Refunding Certificates			4,396,500 00	3 %	.....	.....
Navy Pension Fund		.....	14,000,000 00	Par	.....	.....
Certificates of Deposit (to 1878)	Various Dates	Unlimited	.....	.....	Certificates not less than.....5,000	Dep. n't l's than 10,000
Pacific R. R. Bonds	Jan. 16, 1865 & after	.....	64,639,462 00	.....	.....	.....

* For principal items of information see Schedule B of "United States Debt bearing interest in Coin." † Convertable into U. S. Treasury Notes and made exchangeable for all obligations of the United States. ‡50,000,000 6 % Stock issued at a discount of $5,338,768.09, being equivalent to 7 %

United States Debt—Recapitulation.

[Schedule D.]

			Principal.	*Interest.*	*Totals.*
DEBT BEARING INTEREST	Bonds at 6 per cent	$196,378,600 00			
	Bonds at 5 per cent	439,841,350 00			
	Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00			
	Bonds at 4 per cent	738,652,950 00			
	Refunding Certificates	694,850 00			
	Navy-Pension Fund	14,000,000 00			
			$1,639,567,750 00	$17,109,666 28	
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY			10,600,005 26	737,292 72	
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST	Old Demand and Legal-tender Notes	346,741,646 00			
	Certificates of Deposit	10,860,000 00			
	Gold and Silver Certificates	56,685,850 00			
	Fractional Currency	7,109,102 92			
			421,396,598 92		
	Unclaimed Pacific Railroad Interest			6,746 51	
TOTAL DEBT			2,071,564,354 18	17,853,705 51	$2,089,418,059 69

Current Liabilities.		*Available Assets.*	
Interest due and unpaid	$2,451,043 66	Cash in Treasury	239,496,088 18
Debt on which interest has ceased	10,600,005 26		
Interest thereon	737,292 72		
Gold and Silver Certificates	56,685,850 00		
United States Notes held for Redemption of Certificates of Dep	10,860,000 00		
Cash balance available June 1, 1881,	155,161,896 54		
	236,496,088 18		236,496,088 18

Total Cash in the Treasury	236,496,088 18
Debt, less Cash in the Treasury, June 1, 1881	1,852,921,971 51
Debt, less Cash in the Treasury, May 1, 1881	1,864,072,693 38
Decrease of Debt during the month	11,150,721 87
Decrease of Debt since June 30, 1880	$89,260,323 83

There were seventy-eight various Loans made by the United States, from December 23, 1776, to October 12, 1837. The amount issued in stock, bonds, &c., was, as ascertained and estimated by the Treasury Department, $277,810,705.32. The outstanding total of the whole upon May 31, 1881, and the interest due and unpaid, appears in Schedule A. of "United States Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity," upon a previous page, and is denominated "Old Debt." The Schedules A, B, C, D, published herewith, taken together, present a complete and ready view of the essential features of all United States securities of business importance. The tabulated statements given, have been calculated, compiled and arranged, especially for "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," from official documents furnished JOHN S. DYE, by the United States Treasury Department. The exhibit is guaranteed to be correct to date, and is to be amended, revised and rectified each month, in conformity with the Public Debt Statement. The following is appended to the document from which the Schedules A, B, D, and the statistics of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, and other figures have been taken: "The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the Books and Treasurer's Returns in the Department at the close of business, May 31, 1881.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary of the Treasury.

Counterfeited United States Bonds.

	Letter.	DATE.	Captured.
$50 Series of 1864. Compound Interest Note	C	July 15, 1864	July, 1866.
$50 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note.	D	May 15, 1865	July, 1866.
$50 Series of 1865. 5-20 Note, Eagle Vignette	C	July 15, 1865	April, 1866.
$100 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note	B	May 15, 1865	March, 1866
$1000 Series of 1861. U. S. Bonds. Sixes of 1881. Exceedingly dangerous, well-executed counterfeit. Handle all $1,000 U. S. Bonds, of Acts July 17th and August 5th, 1861, with greatest care. The genuine vary in size. Counterfeits seen bear only coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the $1,000 counter of nine sections, each side, portrait of Chase in the section at left of lower ball of the figure 1 in 1,000, the letter S in "Stat" is entire. In the genuine only the upper half of the S is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch. Counterfeit differs from genuine in mitreing of four corners of green border. In title, "United States of America," ruled shade left side spur of letter "U" in counterfeit are seven short lines, forming slight shade under that part of the letter. On genuine are ten lines. The signature on lower right hand of counterfeit engraved, printed in grayish-colored ink, traced over with pen and ink. Signature of genuine written.		Act of July 17, 1861 and Aug. 5, 1861.	
$1000 7-30 United States Bonds. Very dangerous. Matured. Interest ceased. Outstanding total of genuine very small. Best decline all. The Treasury Department redeemed $90,000 of these counterfeit bonds before their character was discovered.	B	June 15, 1865	Nov. 21, 1857
$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever made. It is believed no printing was ever done from the plate which was made.		Washington, May 1, 1862.	Nov. 21, 1867

RAILROAD AND OTHER FORGED BONDS.

$200, $500, $1000 Allentown, Penna., School Bonds. Counterfeited.

$500 Greene County, State of New York, Bonds. Counterfeited.

$1000 New York Central Railroad Bonds. Old 6s. Counterfeited.

$1000 Union Pacific Income Bonds. Counterfeited.

$1000 Chicago and N. Western first mortgage Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited.

$1000 Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad first mortgage Bonds. Counterfeited.

$1000 California and Oregon Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited.

$1000 Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds. Counterft'd

$1000 Western Union Telegraph Bonds. Counterfeited.

$1000 Erie Penna. Water Works Bonds. Counterfeited.

$1000 Hudson and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds. Fraud. Worthless.

$1000 Missouri Pacific Railroad, guaranteed by the State of Missouri. Dangerous.

$1000 Forged Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, (Prairie de Chien division) Bonds, of the 7-30 denomination. The Signatures and Seal of the Company only are forged.

$1000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.
$1000 Selma, Marion and Memphis R. R. Co.
$1000 Ohio, Toledo R. R. Co.
$1000 Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

$5	Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880.	Dec. 12, 1879	
$10	Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880.	Dec. 12, 1879	

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1881

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers, and denominations are caveated upon the Book of this Department at this date, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY, 28, 1847.

$200 each—1620 1710 2132 2270 2271 2455.
300 each—1697 1698 1699.
500 each—2987 3085.
1000 each—7422 7598 7599 8430.
5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

$1000 each—43 44 2749 5221 6125.
5000 each—2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."

$50 each—263 270.
100 each—276 679 682 860 861 862.
500 each—381 1014 1089 1228 1263 1276 1287.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

$100 each—30 31 752 888 5928 5930 6451.
500 each—933 1394 1867 5594.
1000 each—2463 6833 6861 8081 8713 9102 11429 18114 20341 23670 26541 to 26544 inclu- 29278 29413 29414 20259 30260 36901 37530 to 37533 inclusive 39038 39039.
5000 each—6195 8438 8761 10860 12997 12998.
10000 each—9276 to 9295 inclusive 11138 11452 12800.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

$50 each—1177.
100 each—1299 1748 1749 1750 1869 to 1874 inclusive 2787 3547 3549 4627 4931 5021 5168 5169 5170 6029 6030 6662 6663 7527 7528 9500 14113 14114 14201.
500 each—375 1273 3460 4323 7636 7921 8 51 8430.
1000 each—2122 2633 2634 3308 3309 3310 5893 9023 to 9028 inclusive 12110 12111 14243 20320 to 20327 inclusive, 20377 20378 23029 23030 23429 23430 23431 23559 23560 24150 25490 26491 26492 26493 27666 27780 27781 27782 31339 31340 31341 31342 31360 32721 32832 33182 33524 34841 34815 37910.
5000 each—323 1635 3796 9587.
10000 each—318 12813 12815.

ACT OF MAROH 3, 1863.

$50 each—99.
100 each—3460.
500 each—388 389.
1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541 9542 9543 9544 10185 10896 12843 12844 12845 12846.
5000 each—5231.
10000 each—4605 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.

$ 50 each—960.
100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405 8977 8978 10794 10795 10796.
500 each—5834.
1000 each—230 1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
$10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive 11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
500 each—709 1699.
1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815 7816 8801 10450 11042.
5000 each—2275.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
500 each—839 871 2998 7319.
1000 each—645 646 798 2543 2544 3579 3580 7842 7843 13836 13837.

ACT OF MARCH 3,1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

$50 each—1211 1212 1241 1242 1243 1144 1245 1246.
100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385 2619 10900 12229 12231 13767 13768 13769 13774 14256 14288 15604 15605 15692 15693 15694.
500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 3123 5906 6230 6231 7013 7351 8597 8598 8646.
1000 each—1293 3489 6331 10324 14372 15111 16331 16332 16959 16960 17004 17005 18878 18879 18880 19025 20032 20033 22099 22100 22101 22436 to 22449 inclusive 22925 22926 22927 24768 24769 24770 24771 28157 28158 30517 30690 31021 31303 31304 36717.
5000 each—461 2340 2667 2668 3907 4987 5645.
10000 each—3226 3227 16584.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

$50 each—353 929 2444 2654.
100 each—588 589 590 591 1445 2751 2752 2753 2776 2777 3528 5162 5163 5164 5165 5166 6686 6687 6688 6964

6965 7323 7324 8392 8393 14722 14723 15391 16069 16070 16071 20801 22261 22262 22263 22264.

500 each---999 1968 1982 3180 3515 3964 4914 5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258 7102 8208 8255 9446 9788 10854.

1000 each---1767 1769 3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105 11624 11646 to 11654 inclusive 12208 12211 12214 12215 12506 12507 12508 12689 12690 12691 14316 to 14325 inclusive 16413 16637 18434 18435 18937 18938 23830 23831 23832 23833 30848 31788 31994 31995 33463 36642 42497 42498 42999 32500.

5000 each---181 182 503 874 3620 3625 3847 3848 3849 8606 12236.

10000 each---2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868. CONSOLS.

$500 each---98 355 356 358 362 1291 1313 1518 1527 1748.

1000 each---571 1062 1063 1286 1287 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846 4847 5558 5560 5561 5868 6159.

5000 each---1280 1299.

10000 each---203 to 209 inclusive 225 275 276 856 857.

ACT OF JULY, 14, 1870, 5 % FUNDED LOAN.

$50 each---371.

100 each---792 2715 2716 2717 3257 3258 3324 12071 12072 12076.

500 each---1214 1559 1886 4203.

1000 each---901 902 912 913 1724 1725 2321 2322 3248 4710 3711 4712 4713 5045 5046 5047 5048 5965 2966 6786 6787 7105 7129 7212 7213 8115 8431 8432 8708 8709 8812 9558 9559 9667 9668 11058 11059 11372 11373 17880 17881 18145 19351.

5000 each---3042 3043 6254 8967 12194.

10000 each---13486 to 13495 inclusive 18038 18081.

50000 each---165 166 643 644 645 646 737 738.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4½ % FUNDED LOAN.

$50 each---144.

100 each---2566 2567 2573 2574 14388 14389 14390 16827 16828 16829.

500 each---319 680 1570 4846 8301.

1000 each---3976 3977 3978 7444 9791 9792 9850 9851 9852 21018 23692.

5000 each---4944.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4 % FUNDED LOAN.

$50 each---1425 1426 2390 3074 4611 8575 8576 11581 11925 13228 13296 15645 20164 22860.

100 each---4542 4543 4557 4765 5235 8822 8823 10139 10140 10141 10142 12473 12474 12475 12476 14259 14260 14789 14790 16512 16513 16514 21438 25280 25973 26786 36721 36722 39683 39684 40162 to 40166 inclusive 42283 44769 47857 50340 52442 54297 54482 54483 55406 55307 55408 70324 70325 70326 72978 72979 78049 78050 81625 81626 83867 83868 83869 83870 84389 88916 89243 98903 98904 98905 104256 117355.

500 each---6545 6619 6658 8286 13249 16740 16741 16830 16831 16832 18924 26128 26985 30236 31077 31078 41639 41640 41641 41642 43345 43893 45716.

1000 each---1907 to 1912 inclusive 9104 11940 11941 11942 11943 13832 16506 21147 22259 22650 24923 24924 24925 26403 29800 29801 29802 29821 to 29834 inclusive 35293 38331 41669 43595 53907 53908 55451 to 55456 inclusive 62757 to 62761 inclusive 63736 70600 70752 70753 73184 78798 78799 78800 90433 to 90441 inclusive 90444 to 90457 inclusive.

5000 each---19057.

10000 each---1971 to 2000 inclusive 10307 18635 18636.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

$5000 each---310.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1867's.

$1000 each---713 1229 1230.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

$1000 each---2098 4522 4523.

5000 each---1465 1823 to 1840 inclusive.

10000 each.--1864.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1869's.

$5000 each---110 111.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (Cent. Branch), 1868's.

$1000 each---26 27 28.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (East. Div.), 1868's.

$5000 each---38.

Any correspondence in relation to the above Bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this Office.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

Title in Lost or Stolen Bonds.

United States Coupon Bonds being payable to bearer, the title passes by delivery. Possession is evidence of ownership, and innocent persons may safely buy from holders. The finder of a Government bond acquires no title thereto. The Government holds bonds presented by unauthorized persons.

United States Secret Service Record.

U. S. Treasury Department. OFFICIAL. Secret Service Division.

Summary of arrests, and Judicial Action in U. S. cases.

for Month ending January 31, 1881.

These Reports will be continued in the July number, embracing *February*, 1881.

NAMES.	*Where Arrested.*	*When Arrested.*	*ACTION IN CASE.*
John A. Malson,	Greenville, Ohio,	Jan. 4, '81	
Urias Lamb,	" "	" 4, "	
Levi Shafer,	" "	" 4, "	
Fannie Kimball,	St. Louis, Mo.,	" 7, "	Pld glty, sen 5 days, fined $1.
Germano Cantalupi,	New York,	" 9, "	
Gaeteno Giacca,	" "	" 9, "	
Rigo Oburto,	" "	" 9, "	
Petro Roeck,	" "	" 9, "	
Mantio Vendo,	" "	" 9, "	
Wm. J. D. Lowry,	Near Carterville, Ill.	" 12, "	
Patrick Moran,	New York,	" 13, "	Pleadod guilty.
James Merrill, alias Fox,	Paducah, Ky.,	" 13, "	
L. D. Canaday,	" "	" 13, "	
William Millard,	La Crosse, Wis.	" 15, "	Pleaded gullty & sen 3 yrs.
Bertha Millard,	" "	" 15, "	" " "
James Clark, alias Chas. Squires,	Williamsburg N. Y.	" 15, "	Indicted.
George A. Cliff,	New York.	" 16, "	Discharged by U. S. Com'rs.
William Raybold,	" "	" 16, "	" " "
John Hyatt,	Tippecanoe, Ohio,	" 16, "	
Hobart Key,	" "	" 16, "	
Asa Crader,	Cape Girardeon, Mo.	" 19, "	
James Casey,	Stamford, Conn.,	" 20, "	Pleaded guilty & sen 6 yrs
Joseph Weilley,	New York,	" 20, "	
Richard Hallahan,	" "	" 20, "	
Edward Graham,	" "	" 21, "	Pleaded guilty.
Henry McNeill,	" "	" 22, "	Discharged by U. S. Com'rs.
J. S. Wilson,	Newport, Ark.,	" 23, "	
Michael Green,	Cairo, Ill.,	" 24, "	
William Burns alias English Billy,	Blackwell Island, N .Y	" 27, "	
John Farrell,	Boston, Mass.,	" 28, "	
Carl Roemer,	Newark, N. J.,	" 29, "	
Isaac E. Haworth,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	" 31, "	
John F. Halloway,	" "	" 31, "	
Jack Thompson,	Winston, N. C.	" "	
John H. Beasley,	" "	" "	
L. B. Hilton,	" "	" "	

JUDICIAL ACTION IN PREVIOUS ARRESTS.

NAMES.	*Where Arrested.*	*When Arrested.*	*ACTION IN CASE.*
Samuel Steel,	Green Tp., Wayne Co. O	Apr. 10, '80	Con. and sen. to 18 months.
James K. Rittenhouse,	Joliet, Ill.,	" 27, "	Case "Nolle Prossed."
Moses Wheeler,	New York,	June. 1, "	Acquitted.
Giovanni Crosby,	New Orleans, La.,	Aug. 2, "	Indicted
Alexander Sweeney,	San Francisco, Cal.,	" 28, "	Con & sen 5 yrs & fined $5.
Mrs. Mary J. Sweeney,	" " "	" 28, "	Pleaded guilty, sen suspen'd
Michael Cullen,	" " "	" 28, "	Case dismissed.
Alfred C. Bowles,	Vallejo, Cal.,	Nov. 13, "	Pleaded guilty.
Samuel Brown,	Ashland, Ohio,	" 23, "	Convicted & sen 1 year.
Chas. H. Allen,	Cleveland, Ohio.,	" 30, "	Not Indicted.
Robert R. Brown,	Near Folsom, Cal.,	Dec. 5, "	Pld gty, sen. 4 years, fined $1.
B. B. S. Barnard,	New York,	" 8, "	" " 3½ years.
Thomas Johnston,	" "	" 9, "	Pld Nolo Con., sen. suspen'd
William Spike,	" "	" 9, "	Pld gity & sen 5 years.
Edward P Barrows,	" "	" 9, "	Indicted. Escaped Jan 15, '81
Wm. H, Runyon,	" "	" 10, "	Indicted.
Andrew Yates,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	" 10, "	Convicted.
Chas. L. Witherow, alias Wilson,	Cincinnati, O.,	" 21, "	Pld gy, son 11 mos, fined $500.
Edwin W. Bartlett, alias Hall,	" "	" 21, "	" " " "
Eli C. Yost,	Nowark, N. J.,	" 23, "	Indicted.
Martin Kelly, alias John Smith,	New York.	" 31, "	Convicted.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE RECORD.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER CERTIFICATES.

For some weeks past indefinite rumors of counterfeits of the silver certificates have been set afloat in the south and south-west, which have proved prophetic at last. The May number of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR stated, in answer to a number of inquiries, that no such counterfeits were known. The artistic gentleman who favors the public with imitations of the currency done with the pen and brush, seems to have been stimulated to effort by what he heard, and on May 20th the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department published an account of a new counterfeit of the silver certificate, from which notice the following is a quotation:—

Washington, May 20, 1881.

A counterfeit silver certificate, of the denomination of $20, has been received at the office of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. It is pen made, and its execution is such that an ordinary judge of money should detect the fraud on sight. The paper is of ordinary bank note quality, being thinner than that upon which the genuine certificate is printed and in color darker. The counterfeiter has imitated the distinctive paper of the government by drawing two parallel lines throughout the length of the note.

DEFECTS AND OMISSIONS.

There are so many defects and omissions in the spurious certificate when compared with the genuine that it would be futile to enumerate them, seeing they are the product of the pen and not of the plate. It is sufficient to state that the Treasury number can be wiped off by the aid of a damp sponge. The diamond-shaped figure between each letter of the word "certificate" on the back, which in the genuine is geometrically exact in its duplication, is in the counterfeit utterly destitute of uniformity either in shape or size. "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" appears under the word "certificate" on the back, also outside of the border at the right end of the face of the note. It does not appear at either place in the counterfeit.

It is not supposed that many such pieces have been produced, and experts will have small sympathy for those who may accept them. Yet the specimen referred to was accepted by a bank officer of capacity and fifteen years' experience, and would doubtless be taken inadvertently by others. The silver certificates outstanding represent $50,773,250.

The only legal-tender quality that silver certificates have is that they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. (Section 3 of the act of Congress passed February 28, 1878.

There is no authority of law for counting silver certificates as part of the lawful money reserve which national banks are required to hold.

Though not a full legal tender, these certificates are largely used as money, especially in the Southern States, being current without discount.

COUNTERFEITING MONEY ORDERS.

A consummate attempt to counterfeit postal orders has culminated in the arrest of the culprit, one Linton J. Groff, a job printer, of Wellsville, Ohio. He was arrested at Altoona, Pa., while trying to have six money orders, of $50 each, cashed at the Post Office. In his grip-sack were found money orders purporting to have been drawn by the Postmaster at East Liverpool, Ohio, on Altoona, Tyrone, Huntingdon, Harrisburg, Pa., and towns in Connecticut, in $50 amounts, and aggregating $9,6 0.

Groff had imitated the money order in his own printing office, and procured an East Liverpool stamp, doubtless by representing himself to be the Postmaster at that place, and forged the Postmaster's name to the orders. He had raised $300 at Johnstown and other towns *en route*, and if left alone a week longer he would have realized $10,000. U. S. Commissioner Gamble placed his bail at $5,000, failing to get which he was committed for trial.

COUNTERFEIT COIN—NEW ISSUES.

The makers of the bogus and the imitators of coins have been active of late, despite numerous arrests by the Secret Service. Some of the new issues are from old dies and are dangerous. We note—

U. S.. EAGLE ( ).—Base metal, heavily gold plated; light; "ring" poor.

U. S. HALF EAGLE (1869).—White metal (silver and platinum) coined; gold plated; good ring; size and weight nearly correct. See page 35.

U. S. THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE (1854).—Genuine. Swedged between copper plates to diameter of five dollar gold piece.

U. S. GOLD DOLLAR (1856).—Bronze; coined; gilt, or gold plated; a fine piece; light weight.

U. S. SILVER DOLLAR (1880).—Well executed; silver plated; perfect in appearance.

U. S. SILVER HALF DOLLAR (1876).—Brass; coined; silver plated; well done; very near precise weight, and exact size.

U. S. SILVER HALF DOLLAR (1877).—Brass; coined; silver plated; well done; a trifle over size and over weight.

U. S. SILVER HALF DOLLAR (1876).—Base white metal; cast; exact size; silver plated; 41 grains too light weight.

SILVER HALF DOLLAR OF NEWFOUNDLAND (1871).—Spelter; cast; plated; well done; light weight.

U. S. SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR (1876).—Spelter; cast; silver plated; light.

U. S. SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR (1877).—Spelter; cast; silver plated; 30 grains light weight.

U. S. SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR ( ).—Unknown composition; cast; good "ring," with fracture like iron; very near the gravity of standard silver. This piece is too large and overweight.

SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR OF CANADA (1872).—Spelter; cast; silver plated; light weight.

For an Official List of United States Coins and a description of their counterfeits, with means of detecting frauds, see pages 33 to 41.

For List of the Older Counterfeits of Coins of Canada and Newfoundland, see page 45.

CONVICTION OF JAMES B. DOYLE.

The trial of James B. Doyle, for counterfeiting, at Chicago, ended on Saturday night, June 4, the jury presenting a sealed verdict after twenty-four hours' deliberation. It is said that fifteen ballots were taken, the jury standing until the last one, eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. Doyle, who was at large on $25,000 bail, was arrested and sent to jail, lest, hearing of the nature of the verdict, he should flee before Monday morning.

So ends a most important case, for full particulars of which and portrait of Doyle, see DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, March, 1881, fourth page.

OFFICIAL LIST

—OF—

UNITED STATES COINS.

Historical, Descriptive and Statistical; compiled expressly for Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector; to which has been added, by John S. Dye, a full account and description of all dangerous Counterfeits and mutilations of the same.

Next to articles of barter and shells, beads and so forth, Coins of different shapes and materials are the most ancient form of the money of the world. For full and accurate information of the now universally circulating coins of all nations, read Dye's Coin Encyclopoedia; an advertisement of which appears upon the cover of Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.

It is comparatively easy to imitate coin. The Coin of the United States, in common with that of other nations, has been extensively, variously and dangerously counterfeited and mutilated. Coins of base metal, in imitation of the genuine, are frequently struck in illegal dies, more or less perfect; or are cast in moulds taken in plaster of paris from the genuine coin. Gold Coins are sawed asunder and the interior removed, the cavity being then filled with less costly material; some times they are bored from the edges and the holes afterwards plugged with cheap composition; while all coins of the precious metals, are dishonestly bored, filled, clipped, sweated, abraded and made light; the criminal operator finding a profit in the considerable portion of material thus removed from the several pieces.

Coin is tested by its weight, dimensions, appearance, ring and quality of metal. Late counterfeits of the Five Dollar Gold Piece are so exact that coin experts have accepted them as genuine. Silver coin can be detected by applying the U. S. Mint Fluid Coin Test, a formula for which is to be found on the back of our receipt to subscribers.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Penalty for fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, or lightening gold or silver coin of the United States, or any foreign countries, made current in the United States by law—

That, if any person shall fraudulently, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or which shall hereafter be coined at the Mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Penalty for making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.

Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes, or attempts to utter or pass, any coin of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Double Eagle.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.
Weight, 516 grains; fineness, 900 parts in 1,000; value, $20.00.
Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.
Coinage commenced, 1850.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $915,988,240.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Double Eagle of the United States, is a large thick coin and has therefore been tampered with to make a false piece, which Treasury experts declare: "the worst fraud we have to deal with." To effect this, the double eagle is sawed from the edge, into two or three parts, leaving the obverse and reverse with all their impressions and inscriptions untouched. The central part is removed by the saw or turning tool, to the value of about $15, and the cavity filled nearly to the edge of the piece and to the original thickness, with platinum; a very heavy metal, about one third the value of standard gold. The edge of the disk of platinum, is then covered in by a soldered rim of gold; the whole coin thus presenting a genuine surface and being almost without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness and ring. The milling upon the edge, is at last quite perfectly renewed by use of a "nurling machine" and the spurious piece is ready for fraudulent circulation. What with the two genuine outsides; the false inside; the new ribbed rim and the solder, there are present no less than four separate pieces and five distinct metals, all joined together with such nicety, that unless ut carefully on their guard, none but an expert can tell the bad coin from the true. This method of degradation has been used, not only on double eagles, but, as is more remarkable, on eagles, half eagles and British sovereigns. The platinum filling is sometimes alloyed with silver. The most noticeable defect of this kind of false coin is that—*The "ring" is not perfect.*

Double Eagles alloyed excessively with copper, the surface being gilded, or electroplated, have been produced. *Too thick. Color not good. Date* 1850. Not near as dangerous as the filled pieces described above.

Chinese experts bore deep holes in the edges of the double eagle, drilling out about seven dollars' worth of gold. The holes are then nearly filled with cheap composition and the opening soldered up with gold. *Re-milling nicely done. The "ring" of the piece is almost destroyed.*

Eagle.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916⅔; value, $10.00.
Deviation in Weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.
Coinage commenced, 1795.
Weight changed act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains.
Fineness changed act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225.
Fineness changed act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Least legally current weight 256.71 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $79,584,310.

COUNTERFEITS.—There are many counterfeits of the eagle, made in the same way as the false twenty dollar pieces. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited; the false issue is now seldom seen. After 1804 to 1838, no eagles were coined for circulation.

Half Eagle.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916⅔; value, $5.00.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.
Coinage commenced, 1795.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fisca' year ended June 30, 1880, $94,375,390.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Half-Eagle has been extensively counterfeited, by the same methods used upon the double eagle and eagle. The filled half eagle is a remarkable piece of work, the coin being so small. The same may be said of the filled British sovereign. Well-executed Counterfeit Half-Eagles, of the dates 1844, 1847, 1858, 1869 and 1875, have recently appeared in circulation, several of them having been accepted by coin experts of banks. The diameter of the Half-Eagle is exact, the thickness 43 thousandths of an inch instead of 46 thousandths, as in the genuine. They vary in weight from one grain light to one grain heavy. When a little worn they show white metal on the edges.

Our subscribers cannot be too careful in handling the Five Dollar Gold Pieces of the dates given. Prick the edge with a knife, and if white metal shows it is counterfeit; all other counterfeits of the Half-Eagle bearing a different date than given here are too light, and ring not good.

Three Dollar Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853.
Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; value, $3.00.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.
Coinage commenced, 1854.
Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $1,550,172.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Three Dollar Piece has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck from base metal, yet so perfectly executed as to be well calculated to deceive. In color, the spurious three dollar piece is a close imitation of the standard gold coin. *Close inspection is necessary.*

Quarter Eagle.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔; value, $2.50.
Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.
Deviation of fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.
Coinage commenced, 1796.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $28,378,940.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Quarter Eagle although too thin and small for sawing and filling has, however, been mutilated, bored and stuffed by another process; also extensively counterfeited in various ways. Nearly all counterfeit quarter eagles are too light, and experts could detect the fraud by hefting them, even in the dark. Such a piece, dated 1846, has been made weighing but forty-eight grains, instead of the 64.5 grains of the true coin.

One Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.
Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; value, $1.00.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901.
Coinage commenced, 1849.
Least legally current weight, 25.67 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $19,351,814.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Gold Dollar of 1849, was .5 of an inch in diameter, and the .025 of an inch thick, and was coined up to 1854. False gold dollars of the first pattern are numerous, some dated 1851, others 1852; all we have seen were too light. The gold dollar of 1854, was .550 of an inch in diameter and .018 of an inch thick, and is the present pattern. False gold dollars of the second and last pattern, dated 1861, are also too light, but very deceptive in appearance.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For a full account and description of the genuine Silver Coins of the United States and all other nations, see "Dye's Government Coin Encyclopoedia." The deviation allowed by law, in the fineness of the Silver Coin of the United States, is .006, the lowest being .897 fine, and the highest, .903; the practical deviation, is about half as much; the deviation allowed by weight, (except three-cent pieces) is 1.5 grains.

Silver dollars (except the trade dollar,) are unlimited legal tender. Silver half-dollars, quarter-dollars, twenty-cent pieces, dimes, half-dimes and three-cent pieces are a legal tender when offered in sums not exceeding ten dollars. There is no allowance for abrasion or wear, silver coin must be full coinage weight. Mutilated coin is uncurrent. There is no provision for redemption of silver coin.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN.—The material of spurious silver is exceedingly varied, the best imitations of the genuine coin are of compound metal or brass, not the color of silver, but silver plated, to hide the body of the piece and resist chemical tests. Coins of the above compound are generally full weight, sharp impress and tolerable ring. False silver coins are also made of a compound of silver, copper and zinc, worth about one-third as much as standard silver, which it resembles; coins of this compound are well executed and have generally a fine impress, and pretty good ring, but the metal is five per cent. too light, and like all base metal, turns black under chemical tests. German or nickel silver, is another compound (improved of late) often used for false silver coin, the pieces being silver plated; it makes a fair coin every way, but the compound being lighter than standard silver, the false pieces are underweight or oversized. Type metal is extensively used to imitate the smaller silver coins, also tin, spelter and even lead. To give a good ring to soft metal counterfeit coins, pulverized glass is sometimes mixed with the composition, but the glass makes the piece underweight unless oversized. Most of the false silver coins, have a fair impress, but unless newly silver plated, are of a brazen, tinlike or leaden color, with a sharp ring like glass, or a dull sound when struck.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN.—Compare the pattern, impress, color and ring of the piece, with a perfect genuine coin of the same denomination. Use the Gauge-Scale to test the weight and size. Apply United States Mint Fluid Coin Test to prove the quality of the metal, taking care to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin, or the body of the same through a little cut to be made in the surface of the piece if it has been plated.

DOLLAR

Symbol $ Monogram U. S. of the United States.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, $1.00.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1794.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412.5 grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined previous to act of February 12, 1873, $8,045,838.
Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878. (New pattern.)
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $71,244,193.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Silver Dollar has been counterfeited more or less, ever since 1794, the earliest date of its coinage. The false silver dollars, of various dates up to 1873, are generally of compound metal or brass, having a keen ring like glass, and unless silver plated and unused, are of a brazen color; others of like dates are of the white metal already described, they are not so perfect, being underweight or oversized. There is a dangerous white metal counterfeit of the silver dollar of 1878, having the size of the genuine

coin, an excellent impress, good color and fine general appearance when new from the die; but it assumes a leaden spotted color after being handled, and is 115 grains too light. Another counterfeit of the silver dollar of 1878, is of German silver, and so heavily plated that it resists the chemical test, unless previously cut into or scraped; though presenting an appearance calculated to deceive, this piece may be detected by the Scale or an expert hand, on account of its lightness. In reproducing dies for coinage of the silver dollar of 1878, the artist made some slight touches of alteration causing an appearance of variety in the coin—these small deviations should not be regarded as indications of a counterfeit piece.

Use the regular tests for silver coin already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

NOTE.—The coinage of the Silver Dollar began in 1794; up to 1806, but $1,439,517 of that piece had been coined. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, when $1000 were coined. In 1839, $300 were coined. In 1840, $61,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1858, when no silver dollars were coined. Larger amounts were coined the succeeding years, until 1874, when the trade dollar was struck and coinage of the other silver dollar was discontinued. Re-authorized February 28, 1878, as a legal tender to any amount, a new pattern of the silver dollar of 1837, was provided, and coinage of the same resumed, and up to October first of the same year, $16,212,500 of the new pattern were coined. Old silver dollars dated 1794, 1804, 1839, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857 when in good condition, command high premiums. Alterations of genuine dollars of various dates, to the dates named above, are numerous. Thus 1801, has been altered to 1804 and 1850 and 1853, changed to 1851 and 1852.

Trade Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873.
Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; "Not a legal tender."
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1874.
Coinage suspended by Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, $35,959,360.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Trade Dollar has been variously, repeatedly and extensively counterfeited. The earliest imitation known, was dated 1876, made of a composition mostly type metal, the milling of the edge of the piece is very well done, but the piece is too thick and the inscription In God We Trust, beneath the figure of Liberty, upon the obverse is imperfect. This first false trade dollar, was extensively circulated in the East Indies, China, Japan and other Oriental countries.

Nearly a score of other and different imitations of the trade dollar have been produced, they have been improved, until the later specimens, appear almost perfect and are quite dangerous to the general public. One of the last false trade dollars is finely finished, the various devices of the impress are accurate and distinct, and the ring is perfect; the piece is well calculated to deceive, but it is about 1-32 of an inch undersize, and 115.5 grains underweight, besides, it is of a dark color after having been handled, and has a smooth, greasy, or quicksilver feeling when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

NOTE.—The Trade Dollar authorized to be coined by act of the Congress of the United States, February 12, 1873, has been formally recognized as a coin of the United States. The trade dollar was demonetized July 22, 1876, and its coinage suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. The Circular of the Treasury Department of July 25, 1878, declares: "The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a bullion value." The average bullion value, of full weight trade dollars, is ninety-three cents and two-tenths of a cent each.

The trade dollar, though by law a coin of the United States, was intended, as its name implies, for exportation abroad; especially to China, Japan, and

Oriental countries; where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it excels in intrinsic value as bullion, by (.2) two-tenths of a cent, the trade dollar has had a popular circulation; thus making a market for American silver, at a time when, although our silver mines were productive, silver was not in full use as money in the United States. Of equal fineness (.900) with the United States legal tender silver dollar, the trade dollar contains (7½) seven and one-half grains more standard silver. On account of its intrinsic value and in view of the demand for shipment out of the country, the surrender of trade dollars as bullion for re-coinage is not advised. At present, though demonetized and refused by many banks and all Government offices, trade dollars are generally taken in trade without discount, and may be commercially rated at the price they command for exportation.

Half-Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 50 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1794.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206.25 grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains.
Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grams, or 192.9 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $122,749,898.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Silver Half-Dollar has been fearfully counterfeited, false half-dollars of every kind may be found of almost any date since they were first coined. The most dangerous false half-dollars are those of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872 and 1876, all these dangerous counterfeits are made of compound metal or brass, and heavily silver plated, they are generally well executed, having a fair impress and being of good color when new, when worn and abraded at all they present a brazen color, they all have a sharp, keen ring like glass; those dated 1841, 1842 and 1872, are the exact size and weight of the genuine half-dollar, the one dated 1860, is of full quick weight, but too thick, the one dated 1876, is nearly the exact size of the genuine coin, but of light weight, the similar one dated 1843, is also a few grains light. False half-dollars, well made, of a composition of silver, copper and zinc and intrinsically worth about 17 cents, have been passed in great numbers, though from 7 to 10 grains underweight; others of German or nickel silver, and sometimes silver plated, are handsome pieces, but underweight unless oversized. One of these dated 1823, having the lettered rim, is an excellent imitation of the genuine coinage of that date, and very well calculated to deceive. Though not in all points as good imitations of the genuine coin as the pieces of compound metal or brass, the soft or white metal counterfeit half-dollars are extensively current through carelessness, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

Quarter-Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 25 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, 897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1796.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103.125 grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains.
Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6.25 grams, or 96.45 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $38,481,000.25.

COUNTERFEITS. — The Silver Quarter-Dollar has been counterfeited, almost every date since it has been coined. The most dangerous false quarter-dollars are dated 1858 or 1860, made of compound metal or brass, and heavily silver-plated, having the exact weight of the genuine coin. One dangerous piece, dated 1853, upon assay, was found to consist of a composition partly iron; it was heavily silver-plated had a fair ring, varied but little from the true size, but was somewhat light. False quarter-dollars of 1857 and 1861, have been common, being made of a composition consisting mostly of tin; others of various dates have been made of soft, base metal, or composition, some of lead. Though not as good imitations of the genuine coin as the above described compound metal or brass, plated pieces, these soft or white metal counterfeit quarter-dollars pass current with those at all careless, and when new and bright are dangerous to the general public.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the Udited States."

Twenty-Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875.
Weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; value, 20 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1875.
Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878.
Total amount coined, $271,000.00.

COUNTERFEITS.—For suspected twenty-cent pieces—*Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."*

Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 10 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1796.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains.
Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grams, or 38.58 grains.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $16,906,458.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Dimes are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. False dimes dated 1853, 1875, 1876 and 1877 have been extensively circulated; like most false dimes, these are made of soft white metal, but the pieces of the above dates, are in appearance close imitations of the genuine coin, and so far almost defy detection. The false dime dated 1877, is almost perfect in pattern; that of 1875, made of antimony, lead and zinc, has all the bright color and fine appearance of a newly struck genuine coin. False dimes dated 1850, 1859, 1861 and 1874, are in circulation, they are well executed, good impress, fair color when new, but like many others, are of cheap soft metal and soon become brazen, tinlike, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States"

Half-Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 5 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains.

Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1794.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20.625 grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined, $4,906,946.90.

COUNTERFEITS.—Very few false silver half-dimes have been put in circulation—for suspected pieces—*Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."*

Three-Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851.
Weight, 12.375 grains; fineness, .750; value, 3 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 grains.
Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903.
Coinage commenced, 1851.
Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains.
Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined, $1,281,850.20.

COUNTERFEITS.—False silver three-cent pieces are quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, silver washed, they are generally close imitations, and often pass unsuspected on account of their smallness.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

NOTE.—Coined as a public convenience for the payment of letter postage, the silver three-cent piece has become unpopular on account of its minute size, and being rendered unnecessary by the nickel coinage, is now received at the post and all government offices, for all dues not exceeding five dollars in any one payment, and when so taken, may be deposited to any amount with the Treasury Department, by which they are sent to the Mint as bullion.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Five-Cent—(Nickel.)

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866.
Weight, 77.16 grains; copper, .75, nickel, .25; value, 5 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains.
Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.)
Coinage commenced, 1866.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30,1880, $5,775,342.75.

COUNTERFEITS.—Imitations of the nickel five-cent piece are very numerous, and well calculated to deceive; being, however, generally cast in plaster of paris moulds, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, become black and dirty in appearance.

Three-Cent—(Nickel.)

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865.
Weight, 30 grains; copper, .75, nickel, .25; value, 3 cents.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains.
Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.)
Coinage commenced, 1865.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, $856,870.65.

COUNTERFEITS.—Imitations of the nickel three-cent piece are very numerous, and some of them are well calculated to deceive. One dated 1865, is a fair counterfeit, while others of like date are inferior; being cast pieces, they lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, soon become black and dirty in appearance.

Two-Cent—(Bronze.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864.
Weight, 96 grains; copper, .95, tin and zinc, .05; value 2 cents.
Coinage commenced, 1864.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 12. 1873.
Total amount coined, $912,020.00.

Cent—(Copper.)

Authorized to be coined, act of July 6, 1787.
Coined for the United States, by James Jarvis, at New Haven, Conn.
Authorized to be coined, (by the United States Mint,) act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 264 grains; copper; value 1 cent.
Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains.
Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains.
Coinage commenced, 1793.
Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.
Total amount coined, $1,562.887.44.

Cent—(Nickel.)

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857.
Weight, 72 grains; copper .75, nickel, .25; value 1 cent.
Coinage commenced, 1857.
Composition changed, 1859, to copper .88, nickel .12.
Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864.
Total amount coined, $2,007,720.00.

Cent—(Bronze.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864.
Weight, 48 grains; copper .95, tin and zinc .05; value, 1 cent.
Coinage commenced, 1864.
Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30,1880, $2,249,833.35.

Half-Cent—(Copper.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 132 grains; copper; not a legal tender.
Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains.
Coinage commenced, 1793.
Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.
Total amount coined, $39,926.11.

COUNTERFEITS.—Even the cent has been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeit cents are excellent copper imitations of the lawful coinage of the United States Mint, and were struck from dies, originally made for the purpose of manufacturing copies of unique and rare cents of such dates as commanded high premiums among collectors, numismatologists and antiquarians. False cents, imitations of the genuine copper coin, have also been cast of various metals, but these pieces are generally rough and poor copies, some of them being of brass or of white metals, evidently executed by workmen merely to show their skill in the art of "founding;" others, which resemble copper cents, if ever intended for fraudulent circulation, are too imperfect to deceive any but the inexperienced.

Before the adoption of the United States Federal Constitution, the different States of the Confederation issued small copper coins or cents on their own several account, and private persons coined pieces of the same nature in considerable quantities. Upon the establishment of the Federal Union, the right

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The seat of Government of the Dominion of Canada is in Ottawa, Province of Ontario, where the Public Buildings form three sides of an oblong hollow square, the Parliament buildings being on the north side, facing inward. The offices of the Finance Department are located in the eastern building, with Sir S. L. Tilley as Minister of Finance and John Mortimer Courtney as Deputy-Minister of Finance. No bills of any denomination are actually issued to the public from this department in Ottawa, but are issued through the sub-offices of the Receiver-General at the following points, each of which is in charge of an Assistant-Receiver-General, viz. :—

Montreal, P. Q.....E. J. Barbean, A.R.G.
Toronto, Ontario.....Alex. Fraser, A.R.G.
St. John, N. B.....R. W. Crookshanks, A.R.G.
Halifax, N. S. .....J. R. Wallace, A.R.G.

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion notes to the amount of $12,000,000 and bank notes to the amount of $20,000,000. The issue of Dominion notes is limited to $20,000,000, for which specie and Government securities are held.

CANADIAN BILLS—GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Bills recalled and going out of circulation—$1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1000.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue—Scrip, twenty-five cents ; bills of $1, $2, $50, $100, $500, $1000.*

All issues are backed payable at Toronto, payable at Montreal, payable at St. John, payable at Halifax.

(Signed) W. DICKINSON, *for Minister of Finance.*
T. D. HARRINGTON, *for Receiver-General.*

The Bills of the Banks of Canada and British Provinces are bought by Brokers in the United States at the following rates of discount, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from the place of issue :—

Government Bills.....	Par	to	2	per cent.
Bank Bills, Province of Ontario.....	1	"	3	"
" " Quebec.....	1	"	3	"
" New Brunswick.....	1	"	3	"
" Nova Scotia.....	1	"	3	"
" Prince Edward Island.....	2	"	5	"
" Newfoundland.....	3	"	7	"

For an account of the Altered Bills of the Province of Canada and and Illustrated Description of the Counterfeits of the Bills issued by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, see 46th and 47th pages.

For Description of Counterfeits of the Coins of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Newfoundland, see 45th page.

BANKS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Banks in this List having Counterfeit Bills are marked with a *

For a full description of the Counterfeits of Bills on Banks in the Dominion of Canada and the British American Provinces, see th and th pages.

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, of the United States, gives this List of Parent Banks in business in the British Dominion for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken, and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons.

The bills of the United States National Banks are all secured by deposit of United States Bonds with the National Government, which guarantees the currency; hence a List such as we give of the National Banks having bills counterfeited is all safety requires, as the bills of the former State and private banks are entirely superceded by the money of the National Government.

The Complete Descriptive List of All Genuine Notes Issued in the Dominion of Canada and the British Provinces of North America, which has appeared already in preceding numbers of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, will be continued and extended to include the Banks of the Maritime and Far Western Provinces of the Dominion, and of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island as soon as the manuscript of the same is received from our agent now traveling and engaged upon the work Meantime the public will find that part of the description is already published in our issue for May, 1881, copies of which will be supplied new subscribers by agents, or as desired.

Failed Banks.

TITLE OF BANK.	LOCATION.	TIME FAILED.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick	St. John, N. B.	15 years.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick	Moncton, N. B.	15 years.
Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia	Liverpool, N. S.	10 years.
Provincial Bank of Canada	Stanstead, P. Q.	20 years.
International Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ontario	20 years.
Colonial Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ontario	20 years.
Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada	Toronto, Ontario	30 years.
*Zimmerman's Bank	Elgin, Ontario	25 years.

*This bank has never had any existence, and therefore all the bills that may be in circulation are fraudulent, because they were never signed; Mr. S. Zimmerman dying just before he was actually ready to open the doors of his bank.

Banks in Receivers' Hands.

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario, in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. Bills are worth about 40 per cent. in Toronto, Ontario.

Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, P. Q., in the hands of a Receiver. Bills are worth about 35 per cent. in Montreal.

Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, in the hands of a Receiver. Bills are worth about 40 per cent. in Liverpool.

Banks in Liquidation.

Consolidated Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal.

Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Quebec.

Maritime Bank, St. John, N. B. Bills redeemed at par in St. John, N. B.

Banks Merged into other Banks.

City Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, P. Q. See banks in liquidation.

Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, P. Q. See banks in liquidation.

Commercial Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.

Gore Bank of Niagara, merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.

The Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into the Imperial Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter

The St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank of Toronto, Ont,, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.

Banks Alphabetically Arranged, according to their Locality.

Province of Ontario.

Place.	*County.*	*Name.*	*President.*
Hamilton	Wentworth	BANK OF HAMILTON	Donald McInnes. H. C. Hammond, Cashier.
Ottawa	Carleton	BANK OF OTTAWA	Jas. MacLaren. Geo. Burn, Cashier.
Toronto	York	BANK OF TORONTO	W. Gooderham. Duncan Coulson, Cashier.
"	"	*CANADIAN B. COMMERCE	Wm. McMaster. W. N. Anderson, Gen'l. Mgr.
"	"	*DOMINION BANK	James Austin. R. H. Bethune, Cashier.
"	"	FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA	S. Nordheimer. H. S. Strathy, Cashier.
"	"	*IMPERIAL BK. OF CANADA	H. S. Howland. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.
"	"	*ONTARIO BANK	W. P. Howland. D. Fisher, General Manager.
"	"	STANDARD BANK	Thos. N. Gibbs. John Lowe Brodie, Cashier.

Province of Quebec.

Montreal	Hochelaga	*B. OF BRITISH N. AMERICA	R. R. Grindley, Gen'l Mgr. Jeffrey Penfold, Manager at Montreal.
"	"	BANK OF MONTREAL	Geo. Stephen. Chas. F. Smithers. Gen. Mgr.
"	"	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA	F. X. St. Charles J. E. Brais, Cashier.
"	"	LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE	Louis Archambault. Geo. H. Dunnesnil, Cashier.
"	"	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE	C. S. Cherrier. A. A. Trottier, Cashier.
"	"	LA BANQ. JACQUES CARTIER	Alph. Desjardins A. de Martigny, Cashier.
"	"	MERCHANTS' B. OF CANADA	John Hamilton. Geo. Hague, General Manager
"	"	THE MOLSONS BANK	Thos. Workman. F. W. Thomas, General Mgr. James Elliot, Manager.
"	"	EXCHANGE BK. OF CANADA	M. H. Gault. Thomas Craig, Cashier.
Quebec	Quebec	LA BANQUE NATIONALE	J. Thibaudeau. Francois Vezina, Cashier.
"	"	QUEBEC BANK	James G. Ross. James Stevenson, Cashier.
"	"	UNION BANK OF L. CANADA	A. Thomson. P. MacEwen, Cashier.
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK	R. W. Heneker. Wm. Farwell, Gen. Manager.

Place.	*County*	*Name.*	*President.*
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	La Banq. de St. Hyacinthe	G. C. Desscaulles R. St. Jacques, Cashier.
St. Johns	St. Johns	Banque de St. Jean	L. Molleur fils. Ph. Baudouin, Cashier.

New Brunswick.

St. John	St. John	*Bank of New Brunswick	J. D. Lewin. W. Girvan, Cashier.
"	"	Maritime Bank	Thos. Maclellan. Alfred Ray, Cashier.
St. Stephen	Charlotte	St. Stephen's Bank	F. H. Todd. John F. Grant, Cashier.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax	Halifax	Bank of Nova Scooia	John S. Maclean. Thomas Fyshe, Cashier.
"	"	Halifax Banking Co.	W M. Harrington Samuel H. Black Cashier.
"	"	Merchants' B. of Halifax	T. E. Kenney. Geo. Maclean, Cashier.
"	"	People's Bank of Halifax	Geo. H. Starr. Peter Jack, Cashier.
"	"	Union Bank of Halifax	Jas. A. Moren. W. S. Stirling, Cashier.
Pictou	Picton	Pictou Bank	R. P. Grant. Thomas Watson, Manager.
Windsor	Hants	Commercial B. of Windsor	G. P. Payzant. Walter Lawson, Cashier.
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	Bank of Yarmouth	L. E. Baker. T. W. Johns, Cashier.
"	"	Exchange Bank	A. C. Robins. Alex. S. Murray, Cashier.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottet'wn	Queens	Bank of Prince E. Island	J. Hensley. J. R. Brecken, Cashier.
"	"	Mercits' B. of P.E.Island	R. Longworth. W. McLean, Cashier.
"	"	Union B. of P. E. Island	Chas. Palme . George Macleod, Cashier.
Summerside	Prince	Summerside Bank	.... R. C. McStavert, Cashier.

Vancouver's Island.

Victoria	.....	Bank of British Columbia	.... W. C. Ward, Manager.

COUNTERFEIT COINS

OF THE

Dominion of Canada and of Newfoundland.

20 Cent Canada Silver Piece ; extensively counterfeited.

25 Cent Canada Silver Piece. Dated 1872.

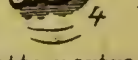
50 Cent Canada Silver Piece. Dated 1871.

50 Cent Newfoundland Silver Piece. Dated 1871. Head of Victoria. Inscription above "*Victoria Dei Gratia Regina*;" below, the word "Newfoundland." On the reverse, "50 Cents" and date, enclosed by ornamental circular work.

£ British Sovereign. Very dangerous. Platinum inside, heavily plated with gold. The metals in each of these coins are worth from two to three dollars.

BRITISH AMERICAN COUNTERFEIT AND STOLEN AND RAISED BILLS.

1 DOMINION OF CANADA. Old Government Issue. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st, 1870. "Payable at Toronto" on the back, with red figures on the face. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures, which are very small on the first issue, a little larger on the second issue, and about full size of the genuine figures on the third issue, but in no instance are the figures on the counterfeits exactly like those used on the genuine bills. The lathe-work around the "1" on the right face of the bill is bad when examined under the glass, while the large green "1's" on the face are more blurred than on the genuine. In the vignette-portrait of Jaeques Cartier in the upper left end of note there is a white streak running from the ear to the chin, and defining the line of the jaw-bone. The genuine D bills, as here illustrated, of the Toronto issue, are being retired as fast as possible by the Assistant-Receiver-General at Toronto. Plates captured by Dominion of Canada Government Detective, J.W. Murray, June 14th, 1880.



1 raised to **4**. New Government Issue, with vignette-portrait of Lady Dufferin in the centre. Very badly done, but calculated to deceive the careless handlers of money. The Canadian Government does not as yet issue any bills of the Four Dollar denomination. See description of genuine bills.

1 Stolen. Dominion of Canada. Old Government Issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 505001 to 506000 inclusive.

1 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Dated 1st Jan'y, 1872. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency" are very badly printed or painted on the face. Easily detected because of its faded appearance.

2 Stolen. Dominion of Canada. Old Government Issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 145001 to 146000, and from 155001 to 156000 inclusive.

2 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph fairly done. Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Large letters in TWO are badly printed or painted in green or blue inks on the face, which is also the case with the red letters in "Canada Currency." Easily detected when carefully handled on account of the brownish sun tint.

4 THE DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont. Old Issue. Letter B. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Lathe-work around "4" is defective on close inspection, and has a fine white line running round inside of the black border line, which is not in the genuine bills. There is also a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the back-ground. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written.

4 raised to **10** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. The alterations are made with pen and ink, being very neatly done and well calculated to deceive those who are careless in handling money. The borders of the genuine Fours and Tens are totally different; noting this is the quickest way of detecting these frauds. See description of genuine bills.

4 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John Branch, N. B. Photograph and very pale; it is almost certain that all of them were numbered 74981.

4 CITY BANK, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—Vulcan, anvil, etc. Right end, female, lion and unicorn. Left end, Lion, etc.

5 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ontario. Old Issue. Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the centre the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine, thus showing the whole of her left eye and a portion of the temple beyond,—very distinctly, while in the genuine the farther corner of her left eye is scarcely seen,, her face being more in profile than in the counterfeit. On the Queen's right hand, which rests in her lap, the ring on her finger is very indistinct, while in the genuine it is very plainly seen. The general engraving of the portrait is coarse and much inferior to that on the genuine bills.

5 raised to **10** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. New Issue. The green ink "V"s on the face of the note to the left and right of the President's portrait are not wholly removed. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light. The border and back designs of these Fives are totally different from the genuine Tens. The alterations being badly done are easily distinguished with ordinary care. See description of genuine bills.

5 raised to **10** IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont. Alterations are made with pen and ink, and poorly done. The border designs of the genuine Fives and Tens are different on the ends and easily distinguished. See description of genuine bills.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Quebec Branch. Old Issue. Photograph very pale. FIVE in large letters across the centre of green-tinted design of lathe work is badly printed thereon in green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Old Issue. Kingston Branch. Dated 1st May, 1875. Genuine notes of this date are numbered from 30000 to 36000 inclusive, while the counterfeits, so far as detected, have all been numbered between 2[illegible]000 and 30000. Lathe-work in small circular design on each side of the "5"s is defective under inspection with the glass. There is no shading about the oval designs in the border, while in the genuine there is. It is positively asserted that half a million dollars' worth of these notes were issued and mostly circulated in the fur regions of Upper Canada, many of them being used in the purchase of peltries. The genuine bills of this issue are nearly all withdrawn from circulation.

5 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Plate A, easily detected on account of the brownish sun tint and its faded appearance.

10 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279, which is most probably the case with the whole of them. The printing of "Ottawa" on each corner is poorly done.

10 ONTARIO BANK. New Issue. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. In the lathe-work designs in each upper corner of note there appears a fine white line just inside of the black border line which is not visible in the genuine bills. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. In the genuine bill the woodsman has a very neat moustache on his upper lip, while in the counterfeit there is simply a black mark defining his mouth, having no visible moustache above it. The blue figures used in the numbering are rather smaller than in the genuine bills. There are two issues of these counterfeits, on some of which the imprint of the "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa" does not appear underneath the green-printed design on the backs, while on the others the imprint appears in small capital letters. On the genuine bills the imprint is engraved in lower case letters. Best decline all bills of this issue on the "A" plate, as there are very few genuine bills now in circulation, the bank retiring them as fast as they come in.

10 MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct. Dated 1st January, 1874. The back is badly lithographed, but the genuine backs are so badly colored that they quickly fade, and become worn and indistinct from ordinary usage. It is not believed that many of these counterfeits ever got into circulation, but all bills of this issue and denomination should be handled with care.

10 CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—British Coat of Arms. Left end, male bust. Par*lia*ment spelt "Par*li*ment."

10 Vignette—Britannia with spear and shield. Raised from Ones.

10 CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q. All Tens of this bank are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.

10 PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected on account of the brownish sun tint and faded appearance.

20 QUEBEC BANK, P. Q., Toronto Branch, Toronto, Ont. Raised from a very old issue 4, dated 1856. The "Old Issue" bills of this bank, described in our list of genuine bills, have green backs, and were all issued since 1863.

Circulars have been sent out from Ottawa to Canadian banks intimating that an attempt is being made to put in circulation the notes stolen three years ago from the Assistant-Receiver-General's office in Toronto. The notes are as follows:—$2, Nos. 145,001 to 146,000, A, B, C and D; $1, 155,001 to 156,000, A, B, C D—in all $12,000.

PREMIUM UNITED STATES COINS WANTED.

To complete a cabinet of rare coins, the following prices will be paid for United States Silver, Copper or Nickel Coins, of the several dates and denominations mentioned in this table, if delivered *in good condition*, at the office of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, 1338 Chestnut Street, opposite the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—To be accepted as in "good condition," every coin must be of a full, clean, sharp impression, a complete and perfect piece, with the several devices, inscriptions, legends and various other features, all legible and distinct. All coins having holes in them, or those in any part "smooth," worn, abraded, chipped, cut, drilled, or in any manner injured, mutilated or defective, are of less value accordingly as specimens and subject to a corresponding discount from the prices here advertised.

Coins may be sent by mail in letters, carefully secured between pieces of pasteboard, or in stout paper or other boxes; otherwise by express.

DATE.	Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quar. Dolls.	Dimes.	Half Dimes	Cents.	Half Ct.
1793....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 00	 75
1794....	..... 15 00	..... 1 00	.....	.....	..... 1 00	 25	 25
1795....	.....	 75	.....	.....	 50	.....	 25
1796....	..... 2 00	..... 1 00	..... 1 00	..... 1 50	..... 1 00	 50	..... 2 00
1797....	..... 2 00	..... 1 00	.....	13 Stars. 2 00	 50	.....	.....
1798....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 50	.....	.....	.....
1799....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 00	.....
1800....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 50	 25	.....	.....
1801....	..... 1 25	..... 1 00	.....	..... 2 00	 50	.....	.....
1802....	..... 1 25	..... 1 00	.....	..... 1 00	..... 1 00	.....	 50
1803....	.....	 75	.....	 50	 50	.....	.....
1804....	..... 15 00	.....	..... 1 00	 50	.....	..... 1 00	.....
1805....	.....	.....	.....	 50	 50	.....	.....
1809....	.....	.....	.....	 50	.....	 50	.....
1810....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 10
1811....	.....	.....	.....	 50	.....	 25	 25
1815....	.....	..... 1 00	 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1822....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 00	.....	.....	.....
1823....	.....	.....	..... 3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827....	.....	.....	..... 3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1831....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 2 00
1836....	..... 2 00	.....*1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 2 00
1838....	..... 2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839....	..... 2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 00
1841....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 50
1842....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 25
1843....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 50
1844....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 25
1845....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 50
1846....	.....	.....	.....	 25	..... 1 00	.....	 50
1847....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 50
1848....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 50
1851....	..... 3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852....	..... 3 00	..... 2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 00
1854....	..... 2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856....	..... 1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nickel 50	.....

*Unlettered edges, milled.

Noble Work of an ex-Convict.

Michael Dunn, an ex-convict, who for over two years kept a lodging house for reformed criminals at 305 Water St., N. Y., took possession on the 1st of May last, of the building No. 37 Bleecker Street, in the same city, in front of which there was displayed on the 12th of May, the words "Home of Industry." Dunn's reformation dates from the 13th of January, 1879. He then established in Water street, in the city of New York, his home for ex-convicts, under the direction of the Prison Association of New York, of which Stephen Cutter is the General Agent. He had in the house as inmates six men who had served terms in Sing Sing. Since 1879 he has given shelter to 640 men, for many of whom he has also obtained employment. In the present house which is much larger than the former place, various articles will be made by the inmates.

The first floor will be used as a reading room and for religious meetings. On the top floor are the sleeping rooms. Michael Dunn is an Englishman. He was born in 1826, and has spent 35 years in jail. His parents were professional thieves, and by the time he was five years of age he was able to pick a pocket with much skill, and burglars made him climb into houses at night to open the doors for them. At the age of eight he was convicted of shoplifting and sent to the same jail in which his mother was serving a term for passing counterfeit money. When released he accompanied his mother through country towns of England, and at fairs and horse races, while she peddled nuts and gingerbread, he picked pockets. Before he had reached his thirteenth year he had been five times in prison, and when between thirteen and fourteen he was convicted of burglary and sentenced to seven years hard labor in the penal colony of Van Diemen's Land. He escaped from there, but continuing his career as a criminal was caught and imprisoned at Swan's River, Australia. He then went to Gibralter, where he also served a term, and afterwards came to America. For different offenses he has been incarcerated in prison in many of the states. Three terms were served in Sing Sing. The last was for four years, beginning in 1874. He was then 48 years old. Three years of the time was spent in solitary confinement, and he was often flogged. When he left the prison in March, 1878, his keeper told him that he would certainly be back before six weeks had passed. After his release, however, Dunn came under the notice of Dr. Elisha Harris, of the New York Prison Association, who seeing his despondent condition, told him of the advantages of a better life and gave him employment. Meanwhile he received religious instruction and was converted. For six or seven months he was employed by the Prison Association to look after the welfare of friendless men after they were released from prison. It was while thus engaged that he conceived the idea of establishing the home. Dunn had thirteen boarders at his new home.

A Five-Pound Note with a Story.

Not very long ago a well-known collector of curiosities in Paris, who had devoted considerable sums of money to the gathering together of bank-notes of all countries and all values, became the possessor of a Bank of England £5 note, to which an unusually strange story was attached. This note was paid into a Liverpool merchant's office in the ordinary way of business sixty-one years ago; and its recipient, the cashier of the firm, while holding it up to the light to test its genuineness, noticed some faint red marks upon it which, on closer examination proved to be semi-effaced words, scrawled in blood upon the printed lines, and upon the blank margin of the note. Extraordinary pains were taken to decipher these partly obliterated characters, and eventually the following sentence was made out: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Long Hill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Algeria." Mr. Dean was promptly communicated with by the holder of the note, and he appealed to the Government of the day for assistance in his endeavor to obtain his brother's release from captivity. The prisoner, who, as it subsequently appeared, had traced the above sentence upon the note with a splinter of wood dipped in his own blood, had been a slave of the Dey of Algiers for eleven years when his strange missive first attracted attention in a Liverpool counting house. His family and friends had long believed him dead. Eventually his brother with the aid of the British authorities in the Mediterranean, succeeded in ransoming him from the Dey, and brought him home to England, where, however, he did not long survive his release, his constitution hav-

ing been irreparably injured by exposure, privations and forced labor in the Dey's galleys.

Newfoundland as a Gold Field.

"Since the date of my last letter," says a late Newfoundland correspondent, "in which I mentioned the discovery of gold at Brigus, about 40 miles from St. John's, on the north shore of Conception Bay, Mr. Murray, Director of our Geological Survey, has published a report of his examination of the district. After detailing the facts connected with the discovery, as given in my letter, he says:—'A rough and hummocky belt of country from three-quarters to one mile wide, which forms the nucleus of the Peninsula between Bay-de-Grave and Brigus Harbor, is thickly intersected by reticulating quartz veins, varying in thickness from less than an inch to upwards of a foot, which often appear to ramify from a central base or great mass of quartz, often extending over many square yards, and usually forming low, isolated hummocks or hills. The general run of the belt is, as nearly as possible, north-east and south-west from the true meridian, having been traced in a S.W. direction from Brigus Look-out as far as Fox Hill, and as I am informed can be traced for several miles more in the same direction.' 'The resemblance in general character of the stata with their included auriferous quartz veins in Newfoundland to those of Nova Scotia must strike every one who has visited the two countries with the purpose of studying their geological features.' 'That a large area of the country in the regions referred to is auriferous there can scarcely be a doubt, although nothing short of actual mining and practical experience can possibly prove what the value of the produce may be, or whether the prospects of obtaining a remunerative return for the necessary outlay is favorable or otherwise. But the indications of gold in this country are certainly sufficiently favorable to merit a fair trial; and there are good reasons to hope and expect that ample capital, applied to skilled and judicious labor, may be found remunerative to future adventurers, while a new industry will be added to give employment to the laboring population of the island."

It is reported that some rich deposits of copper ore have been discovered in Cann Island, near the entrance of Notre Dame Bay, and that close by, in Indian Island, a deposit of lead holding a large percentage of silver has been found, which a mining captain who examined it pronounces worth £25 per ton. The sanguine owners value the two locations at £100,000. Only a careful examination by an expert can determine to what extent these reports are true, but there is reason to believe that something valuable has been found here. The gold mines of Nova Scotia are extensive, productive and fairly profitable. From the region of Quebec eastward gold is scattered, yet scarce. British Columbia, on the Pacific Slope, is rich in gold, while the mineral resources of the central semi-explored portion of the vast North of the Dominion of Canada are unknown.

It is merely a question of time, when, under the free government they enjoy, the people of the great British possessions of North America shall develop the natural wealth of the immense region at their command.

We have experienced many acts of courtesy from the citizens and officials of Canada and the Maratime Provinces, to which is due, in part, the fact that DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR has become the standard authority of all British America in the matters to which it has so long been devoted.

May the peaceful progress common to the adjoining nations of North America forever be the only rivalry between them.

[WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.]

SECRET HISTORY OF OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Wonderful Array of Important Events occuring in the early Social and Political Struggles of the great South and South-west, with a complete autobiography of the author. Revelations of startling facts and remarkable romantic occurrences, extending through a period of sixty years, compiled from a truthful record of actual events, as described in the Unpublished Manuscript of the Life of Captain J. H. Greene, author of "The Secret Band of Brothers," "Gambling Unmasked," etc., etc.

CAPTAIN J. H. GREENE.

CHAPTER THIRD.

Few voyages have been accomplished like that of my comrade Smith and self down the Ohio river in the winter month of January, 1831. The time we spent on the ice raft was measured by but four days and nights, but to me it seemed an eternity of time and an infinitude of endurance. In addition to the unavoidable physical discomfort, my mind was full of bitter reflections. My thoughts dwelt upon all the incidents of my short eventful life of sorrow and misfortune, recalling with especial bitterness the cruelty of those who, without necessity or just cause, first threw me into prison among thieves and outlaws.

The second night of our trip, when near Brandenburg, Ky., a place some forty-five miles below Louisville, we passed an overshot mill-wheel, the roaring of which, as it was running, led us to imagine that in the darkness we were being borne into a rapid, and expected every moment to be hurled upon our destruction. From time to time during our journey we were hailed by curious persons on the shore. When near Hawesville, Ky., we passed a district wherein I knew resided my favorite brother, in whose home I was certain I should be most welcome, but did not care to present myself before him under the miserable circumstances. Of him, more hereafter.

On the morning of the fifth day we came near the mouth of the Wabash river, where we found a flat boat lying, to which we made our way to procure some provisions. The boat had no skiff. Smith proposed to its owner to take our skiff, and we would go with him as passengers and work for our boarding. The boat belonged to a Mr. Reynolds, who lived near Marietta, Ohio. Smith said that we had started from Louisville on a flat-boat, and that, our boat sinking, we had concluded to proceed down the river in our small boat. Reynolds and Smith soon made a bargain; and as Smith was a good waterman, he suited Reynolds very well. From this time we fared well, and nothing extraordinary happened until we arrived at Memphis. Here I stopped with a determination to work at my trade again. I was offered fifteen dollars per month and my boarding. I left Mr. Smith with the captain of the flat-boat, and went to work for a man by the name of Stogdon. The skiff we traded off I paid the owner for in 1836.

A few days after I had commenced work I cast my eyes over a newspaper and saw an advertisement for those who had escaped with me, offering the following rewards, viz.: for Henry Hyman, alias Hugh H. Sparkman, fifty dollars; for Smith, ten dollars; for Black, ten dollars; for Rutherford, ten dollars; and nothing for myself and the balance, yet the idea of being advertised was very disagreeable to me, although I did not believe that Stogdon knew anything of my difficulties. Hyman was retaken and the rest of the prisoners made their escape. Hyman had a new trial granted him and was acquitted, and died of cholera in Louisville in the fall of 1832.

Althongh I had been so much exposed to the wickedness of the gamblers, and had been taught the different games, yet I felt no inclination to follow so mean a calling, and to devote my life to a practice so despicable. Minor and Rutherford had shown me all kinds of trieks; and I discovered, while in prison, that I was quite an adept at the business, yet I had an aversion to it because the greatest villains that ever I had beeome acquainted with were what are called "honorable gamblers" and "high-minded sportsmen." Before their late difficulties, Smith and Black were of this character.

After I had been a short time at Memphis I was one day standing upon the wharf when I saw two faces very familiar to me. The names of the gentlemen were Daniel and James Brown. I was aequainted with the former while I resided at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, when I was quite young. Mr. Brown did not recognise me until after I had spoken to him and told him where I had known him. He appeared very glad to see me, and inquired when I had been last at Laweneeburg. I replied that more than eighteen months had passed since I left and I had not heard any news from there since. He said that he did not then reside at Lawenceburg, but had lately visited the town, and was then on his way to New Orleans to commence an extensive wholesale groccry, and he asked me to go and live with him. I immediately agreed to do so, and thought the opportunity an excellent one, as I knew that Mr. Brown had carried on merchandizing to a large extent in Lawreneeburg, Indiana, and in other places through Dearborn county. He was also considered wealthy by all who knew him.

I went to Mr. Stogdon and made known to him my intentions. He paid me my dues, and I went on board of the boat with the two Mr. Browns; the wife of James Brown was also on board. After I got on board Mr. Brown noticed that I had no trunk, and took me back into the cabin and pointed to a trunk, giving me the key, remarking that I would find some packages in the bottom, which I need not disturb, as there would be sufficient room for my clothing. When we arrived at New Orleans we engaged boarding at a private house; according to promise, the Browns soon came and commenced making preparations for the tea business. Some two days after their arrival they took the trunk from me they had left in my care and gave me another.

The next day I was sitting in the parlor, when about twenty men came in and closed the door of the house. I could plainly see from their uniform that they were police officers. They commenced searching, but found nothing. I did not think for a moment that they searched for anything in reference to the Browns, but in the course of twenty minutes a note came requesting Mrs. Brown to send a certain package of letters by the bearer of the note. She sent the papers; they were letters of recommendation which the Browns had brought with them. I was suspicious that all was not right, and left the room. The landlady told me that both of the Browns had been arrested, and forty-two thousand dollars of counterfeit money were taken from them. I could not believe the report until I went and satisfied myself. I went to the office where they were under arrest, and, to my great surprise, I beheld the very trunk which Mr. Brown had given me to pack my clothes in, and the very packages that were in the trunk, and which he told me not to disturb; were those that contained this immense quantity of counterfeit money; and no doubt remained upon my mind but that Mr. Brown was perfectly aware of the fact of its being counterfeit. He was very particular indeed in providing room for my use without removing the packages referred to. I felt almost sure that imposition had been practiced upon him by that notorious villain Goodrich, in whose company I had seen him. The Browns were unable to give the bail required, and consequently were committed to prison. The plea which they made was that they had received the money from Wm. G. Taylor, who was arrested and held to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Tremendous excitement prevailed in the community, overflowed as it was with spurious money. Some thirty or forty gamblers of different grades were arrested. I however, was not disturbed.

Day after day did I go to the prison to carry the Browns their meals and to perform any other errand that was in my power. The Browns, as well as Taylor, were making every preparation for trial. Two or three hundred witnesses for and against them had been summoned and several attorneys employed. I still boarded at the same house where Mrs. Brown did, and being under such continual exeitement I began to lose the respect I once possessed for my relatives and to think that the course pursued by the two Browns was right.

Even after I became so imbued with the spirit of gaming as to find amusement for my evenings at the card table a greater insult could not have been offered me than for one to have said, "Sir, you will become a gambler." But the infatuation strengthened with the habit which I was not aware I was forming. Virtuous pur-

poses are quickly overcome by vicious practices. I found it so. I had learned the use of the cards, and now I felt myself prepared for a contest with the most expert of this class of men. They soon became my constant associates. One indulgence in this desperate vice but prepares the way for a greater. On and on I went, till from the lofty pinnacle whence I had looked down with horror into the depths of infamy to which its victims were sunk I had descended step after step, and at last saw myself upon the very brink of everlasting ruin.

Nature, as well as education, had done much for Daniel Brown. He was fitted for a gentleman, and possessed the elements of a good man and a fine personal appearance. The love of money, which truly is the root of all evil, carried him astray. His brother was the reverse of him in disposition. The Browns knew that it would take all their means to procure their freedom. They were acquainted with a class of men on whom they could depend to do anything for money—the American black-legs—whom they determined to enlist. The reason for selecting them in preference to foreigners was this—they knew more about the geography of the country and also more about the manners and customs of the land. As soon as they arrived at New Orleans some of the lawyers whom the Browns had employed tried every means to enlist them in their favor. One of those base perverters of justice sought to make me perjure myself. One day, after I had taken Brown his meal, he called me by name, and said he had business of a particular and important character, which, as he stated, it was Daniel Brown's wish I should attend to. He introduced it thus—"Greene, you have known for a long time Daniel Brown, and I believe he is innocent of the charge of knowing the money to be spurious. But if he cannot prove that he received that money from Taylor he will be sent to the penitentiary for life. He wishes therefore to procure evidence to establish that fact. He could get every friend he has to testify to this, but says he wants evidence of youthful age," meaning my evidence. I told him I knew nothing about Wm. G. Taylor. "Well," said he, "you know that he has been arrested on the oath of the Browns as the man that let them have the spurious money found in their possession." I replied I did. "Greene," said he, "if you act up to the proposition I have to make for the benefit of Daniel Brown, he will make you a rich man." I asked him in what way he wished me to act. "Well," said he, "I will get you five one hundred dollar notes of the spurious money (the spurious money in Brown's possession was chiefly in $100 bills), which at the request of Brown, you are to swear Taylor let you have." I replied I had never received such notes from Taylor, and that I did not know him. "I am aware of that," said he, "but if Brown could produce this evidence he would then be able to prove Taylor guilty, and by that means get clear." I felt so perfectly shocked that I knew not what to say or to do. To hear a man who was the father of sons older than myself ask me to come forward and, in the presence of Almighty God, raise my hand and testify to a falsehood of the basest nature! And for what! merely to answer the purposes of so black hearted a wretch as this attorney must have been, who would advise a helpless orphan to swear even his soul (if possible) away and Taylor's reputation and liberty. I asked him why he did not request this of a rich man, and his testimony would have weight of a different character. I told him that he should receive my answer the next morning. He then cautioned me to say nothing to any person in relation to what he said to me. We parted. I never had experienced the same feelings before in my life. I knew that the request was dishonorable, illiberal and unfeeling, and felt contempt for the cruel villain who could ask such a thing of me. I came to the conclusion that I would go and find out who were Mr. Taylor's attorneys, and tell them and get their advice.

I went to one of the United States' Deputy Marshals by the name of Munger, and asked him who were the attorneys of Mr. Taylor. He told me J. R. Grimes and Preston were the principal ones. Mr. Munger asked me if I wished particularly to see them. I told him I did. He asked me the nature of my case, as he perceived I made considerable inquiry as to their being men of responsible character. He said undoubtedly they were responsible men. I then told him the proposition the infamous lawyer had made me. He told me to say nothing about it to anyone, and that he would ask the prosecuting attorney, and he would give me the necessary advice. I promised to meet him in a few hours. In the meantime he was to see the attorney and let me know the result of their interview. I called on him at the appointed time, and he was there according to promise. He said he had asked the District Attorney, who was no other than John Slidell. He had told him to instruct me to take the money and promise to swear against Taylor, and as soon as the money was given to me to bring it to him and he would give me further orders what to do.

I met my man at the time appointed, and told him I would take the money and do whatever was right for Mr. Brown. The attorney told me I was a fine, brave

young man, and he had no doubt but that Brown would make a wealthy man of me. The lawyer furnished me with the money, cautioning me not to tell any one where I had obtained it, and requesting me not to carry it about my person, but to be ready when called upon to testify to the facts as he requested.

When I returned with the money to Mr. Munger he sat down and talked with me. I told him my situation, and he seemed troubled in mind over my misfortunes and said he would take pleasure in giving me advice; he also told me he would have me subpœnaed and then I would get wages during the time I was waiting for further orders, but that I must not tell even my most confidential friend the business I had been transacting with him, and that I must pay the same attention to the affairs of the Browns I always had done, and when the lawyer asked me any questions relative to the arrangements I had entered into to talk to suit his purpose.

I acted as Mr. Munger instructed me, and everything appeared to pass off without the slightest suspicion of either of the parties.

Daniel Brown was taken very ill, and required a great deal of attention. The wife of James Brown and myself were kept constantly on the run to and from the prison. One morning, when we had taken their breakfasts to them, we were standing at the door. After James Brown had received his breakfast dishes in at the prison door he called to Mrs. Brown and told her not to go till he could see her. At the same time the attorney who had bargained with me to swear falsely came in the passage and called Mrs. Brown into the prison office. While she was absent Brown came to the window (the shutter being closed) and called his wife. I answered to the call. He told her to take a note, at the same time presenting it at the window, which opened above my head. I extended my hand and received the note. It was unsealed, and I read it, thinking perhaps it was a recipe for medicine. But, upon opening it, what was my surprise to find that it contained matter of a very interesting character. It stated that at the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets stood a tree, and by that tree a stone, under which, rolled up in a piece of sheet-lead and oilcloth, and packed in one of those large-sized blacking boxes, were twenty-two hundred dollars belonging to one Sandford, who had been arrested about the same time that the two Browns were for having passed counterfeit money. The note stated that Sandford was then dead in prison, and that before his death he had revealed to Daniel Brown where this treasure was hidden; that having every reason to expect his arrest the night before it occurred, he had made this deposit; that eleven hundred were counterfeit, the balance good money.

I hastened to the spot where it was said the treasure was concealed. When I came to the place I found by the description of the spot that all must be true. I soon removed the stone and found the box. I did not know what to do. I ran first one way, then the other, perfectly crazy. I opened the box and found that it contained the amount, but I could not tell which was the good money or the bad. I concluded that I would go and tell my friend, Mr. Munger. I found him and gave him the note and the money. He appeared very much surprised, examined the money, and said everything was just as it had been described. He then asked me what I intended doing with the good money as well as the counterfeit. I replied that I would act in conformity with his views. He told me he knew Sandford by character, and that he was a very bad man, being a partner of the Browns, and he would try and find out who Sandford's relatives were. So he made inquiry, but could not trace him farther than Ford's Ferry, where, as a respectable man, this counterfeiter had resorted, being once accused of stealing negroes from Mr. Bird, at the mouth of the Ohio, in connection with a man by the name of Goodrich. From what he could learn Sandford was a fictitious name, and he thought I was entitled to the good money, and, with my consent, he would take charge of the spurious. During this time I had seen Mrs. Brown, who did not ask me anything in relation to the treasure. I, however, knew that she was watching me closely. Mr. Munger, the Deputy-Marshall, told me I had better leave the good money with him until I learned whether Mrs. Brown had inquired about the money, as there was not the least doubt but Mr. Brown would suspect me of receiving the note at the door. But I was well aware that when my hand was in contact with his it had not been seen by him, for I could not reach the note without rising on my toes.

To gain Daniel Brown's liberation from the prison cell his physician advised him to take medicine to give him the appearance of one rapidly sinking under a pulmonary affection. He consented, as such a plan was considered the most likely to succeed. It will be readily seen that the design was to work upon the sympathies of the officers, and thus procure his enlargement. The prisoner's health began to fail. The drugs acted their appropriate part. Some of his friends made vigorous exertions to have him removed to the hospital, declaring it necessary for the continuation of life. Others were actively engaged in giving forth intimations

and expressing their fears that he would die before his trial came on, always taking care to assert their confidence of his innocence. This was a mere ruse to trick the officers into a consent for his removal. But they had mistaken the character of the men with whom they were dealing. They were not to be moved by exhibitions of suffering humanity. Their hearts had become insensible to human misery, and they resisted all appeals to sympathy.

There was now but one alternative for the friends of the prisoner. They must apply the drugs more assiduously till they made a mere skeleton of their subject, and then try the virtue of the "almighty dollar." This now seemed to be the only thing that would move the hearts of seven-eighths of the police judges, marshals, wardens and prosecutors. Such were the supposed administrators of public justice, at that time, in New Orleans. The greater part were men, who, at some period of their lives, had been steeped chin-deep in infamy. Some were men of wealth and liberally educated. They were men who would shrink from giving and account of their early years. Several were verging upon three score years and ten. All the wealth they possessed had been plundered from another set of villains, whose misfortune was a want of sagacity in escaping the rapacity of their more accomplished compeers. That there were many honorable exceptions must be admitted, but I could not with a good conscience assert that one-eighth of the police was as honest as is generally the case with those city officers, for I have facts to the contrary.

The whole South-west at an early date had been overrun by a "Secret Band of Brothers," or a fraternal band of land pirates. As they became wealthy they ceased their usual occupation and began to speculate in a different way. Having it in their power, they would rob even their nearest friends, thus overleaping that common law of "honor among thieves." They would do this with the utmost impunity whenever they saw proper. There was no redress. The very officers were, many of them, under ficticious names and would assume deceptive titles, for the more successful perpetration of their villainy.

The unfortunate prisoner discovered when it was too late that his supposed honest brotherhood were not what their profession had led him to believe. Poor fellow! he had not taken enough degrees to learn the full "mystery of iniquity." Every effort was made to procure a light bail, but it could not be effected. At last an arrangement was made, by which for a stipulated sum he was placed in charge of a committee, who had him removed to the hospital. Daniel Brown by this time was, to appearance, very dangerously ill. He was removed to his new quarters, but not permitted to regain his health, lest the spell of a great fraud should be broken. His visitors were numerous. To his face they appeared his most sincere friends. They seemed deeply interested in his welfare, and made bountiful proffers of sympathy and assistance. His true friends, who were capable of rendering him succour, were very few. He had many of the lower class of the brotherhood, the novitiates, who were ready to act energetically and in good faith. But the head men —the very individuals who had reaped the spoils of his doings—were his worse enemies. They had received the lion's share without leaving the poor jackall even the scraps, but turned him over, unaided, to the tender mercies of a felon's fate. They had filled their pockets with the richest of the spoils, and would not now contribute a penny to save the man who had enriched them.

At this time there were one hundred of the brotherhood in the city who might have procured bail, but gratitude found no place in their hearts. They had also violated their oaths. Day after day would parties of his old friends and neighbors visit him in the prison, or the hospital. They would tell him that arrangements were in progress to effect his escape. The whole, however, was false, as no action had been taken. The prisoner depended much upon a delegation from the States of Ohio and Indiana, of whom he had a right to claim assistance; but they, like the rest, proved traitors.

The chances to obtain bail were every day growing less. The bondsmen required collaterals, and finally they promised that if Daniel Brown would produce the papers, which consisted of private letters, the property of the brotherhood, they would secure his (Brown's) freedom, and the agreement was entered into in good faith, the bargain being a fair one. Young James Brown was the man who was looked to to consummate the arrangement. That this could be done will be seen by what follows: Daniel Brown had been an extensive speculator in merchandise of almost every kind. He was extensively known. His correspondence was widespread. In his villainous communications, however, letters were never addressed to him in his proper name, unless some one should labour under the impression that he was an honest man. He used two fictitious names; the one was George Sandford, and the other that of his brother. These letters were placed in the hands of that brother for safe keeping. Thus Daniel, to all appearance, only maintained an honor

able and necessary business correspondence. He consented that his brother should use these letters if they could be made useful in helping him out of difficulty. He was willing the letters should be produced and read, as the younger brother had promised to bring forth a lot of counterfeiters' plates. There was an understanding that no intimations should be given as to the "Secret Band of Brothers," not a syllable was to be lisped that would lead to exposure.

To obtain the desired end and give greater security, instructions were given to the wife of James Brown to examine carefully all the letters and select out from them those of a specific character, and to keep them sacred, subject to the order of Colonel Daniel Brown. These letters had been conveyed in a chest from Canada, where they had been preserved with great secrecy. This chest was started for New Orleans in February, 1832, and arrived the next April. Some three days after the reception of the trunk containing these papers information was given that the removed letters had come and were ready for the examination of those who were acting as prosecutors of Taylor.

By this time public opinion had become so much changed toward both of the prisoners that a very little effort would have secured their acquittal. They had acted with great skill and prudence, and were in a fair way to succeed. This was perceived by the leaders of the fraternity, and they were unwilling such a man as Colonel Brown should escape prosecution. A deep plot was consequently laid and rigorously carried out to thwart him in his efforts to escape the penalty of the law. His trial was put off, and the inducement held out that bail should be obtained. All this was done to keep up appearances. His enemies dared not openly provoke him. They dared not come out and proclaim their hostility, for they well knew he had the means to expose them. To seek his ruin by an open show of opposition would be to touch fire to the train that, in the explosion, would involve them all in a common ruin. They must approach him, Joab like, and drive the dagger to his heart while saluting him with professions of friendship. But his patience had become wearied by a protracted sickness and continued disappointment.

The letters above referred to were done up in packages of three hundred each. I was present when the trunk was opened, and witnessed the selection of many of the letters. As Mrs. Brown assorted them she threw about one of every thirty in a separate pile. I made no inquiry respecting them, but my curiosity, as you may well imagine, was not a little excited, especially as I observed several familiar names. The lady finally unrolled six pieces of parchment, which were blank in appearance. She folded them up in a square form of about six inches. She then folded up some three hundred and seventy letters and placed them upon the parchment. Upon these she placed a written parchment enclosing the copies of about six hundred letters, and, having carefully enclosed the whole in a sealed envelope, she placed them between two beds upon which she usually slept. The remainder she packed up and sent to her husband's attorney. Immediately she left the room to visit her husband in prison.

Scarcely had she retired before my curiosity was intensely excited to learn the contents of the concealed package. I ventured into the room with the intention of satisfying myself. I no sooner placed my hand upon the package than I felt the blood seemingly curdling in my veins. The thought that I was about to act the part of a dishonest man impressed me deeply. I reflected a moment, and then dropped the bundle and hastened to leave the room. As I turned from the bedside my desire to know the contents of the letters came upon me with a redoubled force. The passion was too violent for resistance, for I was confident some of these communications were by men whom I had known from infancy. Whether I acted properly or improperly an impartial public must determine; but after thinking upon the subject a moment I turned, grasped the package, and bore it off under the keenest sensations of alarm and fear of detection. I hastened downstairs and made my way to the house of a man by the name of Watkins. He was a good man and a sincere friend to me. His wife was a kind-hearted and benevolent woman. I met her at the door, and told her a friend of mine had given me this property to take care of, and I would let her see the contents at another time. She took it and laid it away.

I then hastened to the prison to meet Mrs. Brown, who I knew expected me to accompany her, or to be present with her that day. Could I get to the prison as soon, or sooner than she, suspicion of my having taken the package would be lessened. I soon found myself at the prison gate. The lady had not yet arrived. The prisoners were standing around the door on the inside. I waited some ten minutes, when I heard Brown say he did not see what could detain his wife so long. I stepped to the door and remarked that I had been waiting some time, and was expecting her every minute. Immediately she made her appearance and remarked—

"You have got here before me. I looked for you before I left."

I had observed her looking into the room I occupied when she was about leaving the house; I, however, was in an opposite one, occupied by another boarder. After conversing a short time with her husband, she remarked that she must return to the house, as she had left the package where it might be found. She called upon me to accompany her. I did so, and we soon arrived at the house. I remained below while she hastened upstairs to her room.

In a few minutes she came running to the head of the stairs and called me. I immediately answered her.

"Greene," said she, "some person has been robbing my room."

I felt as though I was suspected, for "a guilty conscience needs no accusing."

"What have you had taken?" asked I.

"O! I have" ——— then she paused, as if studying what to say. In the meantime the landlady had heard her say she had been robbed, and hastened to the place where we were standing, but being unobserved from the excitement, was occupying a position at Mrs. Brown's back.

"Oh! I have lost a package of letters, of no value to any person but myself. They are family relics, but I will have them at the peril of my life. I will swear that I have lost other things besides the papers, and will get them back or make this house pay well for harboring thieves. Mind, Greene, what I have said. Keep mum, and I will have them back at the risk of ———"

She was interrupted by the landlady, who very kindly assisted her in finishing her sentence by adding—"at the risk of perjuring yourself!"

Mrs. Brown being startled, exclaimed, "Oh! no madam, don't mistake me. I only meant I would make a great stir about them—that I would offer a reward to the servants, and at the same time let on as if something very valuable was missing."

"Of course I would not intimate, and do not, I pray you, understand me as thinking that any person has taken them with the design of retaining them. I have no idea that the individual having them, whoever he may be, will be base enough to keep them from me. Some of them are very ancient, and among the number are several sheets of blank parchment which belonged to my grandfather. I have preserved them as a memento. Their loss would be a source of great grief."

The landlady turned away, apparently satisfied with her statement and forced apology. She then turned to me and said—

"I will have those papers at the price of my life. If they are lost"—here she made a stop and added, "I shall dislike it."

I discovered an extreme anxiety depicted in her features; her breast was actually heaving with emotion.

"Greene," said she, "has old Cunningham been about here to-day?"

"I believe not," was my reply. "I have not seen him."

"Well," she continued, "I hope he may never enter this house again, though he appears to be the best friend that my husband and the colonel possess. He pays strict attention to his business at the same time, which does not seem consistent."

This Cunningham, so abruptly introduced, was a man quite advanced in years, a member of the fraternity, and, considering his age, was a very active and efficient agent. At this juncture the old servant, who attended to the room, entered. Mrs. Brown inquired if any person had been in her room during her absence to the prison. The servant tried to recollect. While he delayed, my heart palpitated violently from fear lest he might say he had seen me enter her room. I was on the point of confessing the whole matter. I felt that I was suspected. At this critical moment he broke the silence—a silence burdened with anxiety to the lady as well as myself—by remarking that he had seen the "old gentleman" (meaning Cunningham) "go upstairs and, he thought, enter her room."

"I have it!" exclaimed she. "He has got them."

I need not tell the readers I felt greatly relieved that there was at least the shadow of evidence which would serve to clear me and implicate Cunningham. The lady appeared to be intensely excited. I was in doubt what course it would be prudent for me to pursue. Finally, I went to the house of Watkins and told him that the package I had given him was of no value to any person but myself; that it was made up of various articles of writing, containing hundreds of names, many of which were familiar to me. He looked them over in a cursory manner, and remarked—

"I think there must be witchcraft in these. The letters, though very simple, bear upon their face a suspicious appearance." He, however, agreed to preserve them with care, and keep them subject to my order.

After my interview with Watkins, I felt greatly relieved. I hastened to the hospital to see the colonel, as was my custom, often several times a day. I found

him surrounded with visitors, all of whom appeared to be affected while in his presence. He needed sympathy. His mind was tortured. His whole life seemed made up of successive throes of excitement and desperation. His heart was torn by conflicting passions. His confidence in and affection for former friends were evidently waning. If any remained, it hung like the tremulous tones of uncertain music, discordant upon its shivered strings. After the principal visitors had retired the following individuals, three from Lawrenceburgh, two from Cincinnati, one from Madison and one from Frankfort, made their appearance, accompanied by one of the colonel's legal advisers. They counseled with him for some time. The legal gentleman remarked, at the conclusion of the conversation :

"It will do. I have conversed with your friends," calling his two principal attorneys by name. "They say something of that kind must be done. It will have a powerful effect. Taylor cannot ward off such licks as we will give him."

The meaning of this fellow was that bribery could be effectually used. This man, who thus offered to subvert by the basest of means the claims of public and private justice, was so lost to shame and self-respect that he verily thought it an honorable and creditable act if he could render himself notorious for clearing the most abandoned scoundrels. It argued the most deep-seated depravity to commit unblushing crime and then glory in his infamy. He heeded not the means, so he accomplished his end. He would not hesitate to implicate himself, for it was but a few days after this when he offered me a bribe, as before stated, and likewise the counterfeit money. (I here have reference to the five hundred dollars, to which I have referred.)

After the party had retired the colonel said in a few days he would be able to secure bail; that they were waiting for an intimate friend, a wholesale merchant from Philadelphia. He then conversed with me more freely, and told me much about his enemies in Dearborn County, Ind., and also his intimate friends. Said he :

"You may live to hear of my success in making some of those fellows glad to leave their nests, which they have feathered at my expense."

It was the next day after this that I made known to Mr. Munger the fact that a bribe had been proffered me to swear against Taylor in favor of the brothers. Some two days after I received the note containing the information respecting the hidden treasure.

These circumstances, with the excitement occasioned by the loss of the package, created a great sensation, especially with the friends of the colonel and his brother. Fear and jealousy were at work with the whole banditti of public swindlers. They knew not on whom to fix the imputation of purloining their valuable papers. Cunningham was suspected, and likewise Spurlock, another old confederate, who had frequently visited the room of the unfortunate lady. Sturtivant, one of their principal engravers, was thought to be implicated, and even one of their pettifoggers was on the list of the proscribed. They did not fix upon me till several days after. The circumstances of this suspicion I will now detail.

The members had not complied with their promises. One was waiting to turn his produce into cash, and when he was ready to fulfil his engagement no action could be taken because his fellow townsmen had their excuses for delay and non-concurrence. The Philadelphia merchant had arrived, but suddenly left, as the report says, "between two days." Two others of the intended bail were among the missing. I carried a letter to another who owned a flat-boat, who I learned had gone up the coast on business, so I gave the letter to his son, who read it. He told me to say to the colonel that his father was absent and had written to him that he intended starting home in a few days, probably by the next boat. I went back and bore the message. The lawyer who had given me the letter cursed me for permitting the son to open it. The colonel, turning over on

his bed, and fastening his eyes upon the enraged attorney, with a mingled expression of anger and despair, said—

"I am gone; there is no hope for me. I see, I see, they have robbed me of my property, my papers, poisoned, and then forsaken me. I have not much more confidence left."

"My dear colonel," said the implicated sycophant, "do you think I would ever treat so basely a client so liberal and worthy as yourself," at the same time wiping his cheek as if a tear had been started by such an unkind imputation.

He then requested me to go for Mrs. Lucy Brown, and tell her he requested her presence at the hospital. I went in search of James Brown's wife, but did not meet her. I found some ten or fifteen of the band awaiting her return. Night came on, and she had not yet made her appearance. I perceived they were in great perturbation.

This same day my room had been changed to a small apartment in close proximity with the one occupied by Mrs. Lucy Brown, separated only by a thin board partition. About two o'clock in the morning she came home, accompanied by two women. One left in a few minutes, as she had company waiting for her at the door. The other remained and entered into conversation with Mrs. Brown. I laid my ear to the partition and could distinctly hear every word which was spoken. I heard Mrs. Brown say, "I have searched in a satisfactory manner, and am convinced that some one has removed the earth. I did not expect to find it after my husband told me some one had answered him in my name and taken the note."

I was now satisfied that she had been in search of the money I had found at the root of the tree on the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets. I could not hear the opinion they entertained, but the strange woman remarked—

"Perhaps the boy got it. I think the colonel suspects him, and will certainly catch him provided he has got it."

"I do not think he can have it," said Mrs. Brown; "I have never seen the least evidence of guilt; besides, the colonel," meaning her brother-in-law, "says he is perfectly harmless."

I was then convinced that it was myself they were talking about. My fears were awakened, so much so that I passed a very restless night.

Early the next morning I hurried away to Mr. Munger's room and laid open my fears.

The search above referred to was for money which had been hid by Sandford, and he, at his death, had informed Mr. Brown. where he had deposited it. The particulars, together with the manner by which I came in possession of it, are detailed in a preceding page.

I found Mr. Munger in his room, and related the incidents of the past night. He said he could not understand their meaning. I could, but I did not tell him that the letters had been taken. For the want of this information things looked mysterious. He told me not to fear, but to flatter those who had requested me to perjure myself with a prospect of compliance with their wishes.

I went from his room to my boarding-house, and from thence to the hospital. Here I found the colonel surrounded with some twenty men who resided in and about Wheeling and Pittsburgh, all members of the fraternity. Some were men of great respectability in the community where they lived, and doubtless remain so to the present day. They held out flattering hopes that bail would yet be secured, but all left the city in a few days without rendering any assistance whatever.

The preliminaries for the trial were arranged. Taylor was indicted. The younger brother being state's evidence, had an encouraging prospect of acquittal. Unfortunately, the colonel had taken a wrong position at the start. He had been betrayed by those of the brotherhood who had the influence requisite for assistance. The cheat had been carried so far by fair and continued promises; it was now too late to retrieve himself. I felt deeply interested for him. He was a noble specimen

of mankind. He possessed abilities worthy of a more honorable application. He bore all his misfortunes with unexampled fortitude. The night after his Wheeling and Pittsburgh associates had betrayed his confidence he conversed with me for some time, The main topic of his conversation was about certain men who resided in Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity. He gave recitals of things which had been done by men living in and near that place which cannot be contemplated without a feeling of horror. I was actually shocked and chilled, especially as I knew the actors. The whole seemed to me like some dreadful vision of the night, and I could hardly believe the evidence of my senses in favor of actual perpetration. He continued:

"They fear me; they are seeking to crush me while professing the greatest friendship." He paused after adding, "to-morrow I will give you some advice which will be of everlasting benefit. Be careful that you do not mention it.

Having returned to my boarding-house, I was very closely interrogated by Mrs. Brown and the aforesaid pettifogger in reference to my absence.

"Where had I been all night, and what had detained me from my meals the day before?"

I told them, at which they eyed one another close. Mrs. Brown observed—

"I think the colonel must be hard run for assistance to keep two or three constantly waiting on him."

To this I made no reply, but ate my breakfast and returned to the hospital. I found Colonel Brown very restless. During the day several men, from different cities and towns at a distance, called. Three remained about two hours with him. They were from Charleston, on the Kanawha river, Va. After they retired he lay in a doze for about an hour, when he was awakened by the arrival of four visitors, accompanied by his physician. One made a stand at the door of the room, three came in, while the doctor, with the fourth, passed along the gallery to see some other of the inmates. I soon learned that two of the three present were from Nashville, Tenn.; one a merchant, the other a negro trader. When they began conversation I stepped to the door. They talked very rapidly. One said his friend from Paris, Tenn., would be down in a few days with several others from Clarksville. The prisoner listened to them with patience, and replied:

"They had better come, and not disappoint me."

These three left. In a few minutes the physician, in company with the fourth, came to the door. The doctor made a short stay, leaving the other man in the room with the colonel.

It was a matter of surprise to witness the liberty that was extended to visitors, as well as the prisoner. He had a guard, it is true, but the steward of the sick rooms had been ordered not to permit any one to enter the apartment without a pass, signed by the Board of Trustees; yet all who wished to visit were allowed a free ingress, and no questions were asked. I had been taken there at first by Mrs. Brown, after which I had free access. But to return.

The man left there by the doctor I knew. After viewing him closely consider my surprise when I recognized a person I had known from my first remembrance. It was the man who was said by his son to have gone up the river, and, as I supposed, had returned home. It was the usual custom of this man not to go with his flat-boats, but, being ladened and committed to skilful pilots, he took passage upon a steamboat and waited their arrival at the place of destination. He seemed very much disconcerted in my presence, but I said nothing to strengthen his suspicions that I knew him. He cast severe glances at me at every convenient opportunity. When he left it was near night. I was requested by the colonel to go to my supper and then return. I went away, and being weary I laid down upon my bed, from which I did not awake till daylight. On examining my clothes I found some person had rifled my pockets. My wallet was robbed of one paper, which contained a list of names, and nothing else. Fortunately, however, I had written the same on my hat lining. I expected to have heard some-

thing concerning the affair, especially the record of names, but in this I was happily disappointed.

Having eaten my breakfast, I went to the Custom House. The United States court was then in session, Hundreds of the colonel's acquaintances were there every day. They were frequently giving their opinions as to the issue of the trial. Some entertained one opinion and some another. Their chief conversation was in reference to the two brothers, and their connection with Taylor. One of the group I discovered was from Lawrenceburgh, Indiana. I knew them all, and, with the exception of this one, they extended to me the hand of friendship. They seemed glad to see me, and were, in fact, honest men. He, however, did not seem friendly, though he did speak, but at the same time gave me a look of disapprobation, as much as to say, you have no right to be in company with such honest men. I paid no attention to his looks, as I knew him better than any man in the crowd. He knew he had laid himself liable to detection, and hence did not wish me to be in communication with his old friends lest I might become an informant. He rather desired to have them discard me, but as they were upright unsuspecting men, they did not give heed to his conduct. The unfriendly person was the very man who had been in the jail the day before in disguise.

I presently returned to the hospital and apologised to Colonel Brown for having overslept myself. He excused me, and entered into a long conversation about his affairs, explaining much that has already been stated and pointing out the danger I was in on account of my supposed actions. I revealed nothing to the prisoner regarding myself, but having told me many things he said he knew the treason against him, and that his death was near, He advised me to beware of the Brotherhood, in particular of one Goodrich, and to leave the city soon.

I made a part of what I heard known to Lawyer Munger, and took my precautions according to his good advice.

The interview already described was the last conversation of importance I had with Daniel Brown. He died soon after, really of slow poison, and the Brotherhood, who had suspected him of treachery, were rejoiced. His departure did not, however, return to the banditti the secret papers I had in my keeping. The chest from Canada in which (as has already been stated) the papers I had taken were brought I learned contained as well a number of plates from which the bills forwarded by the Browns in my trunk had been printed. These plates became part of the consideration offered to secure the freedom of the prisoners. When it was found the papers could not be regained the band mistrusted Daniel Brown, supposing he might have turned States' evidence against them all in punishment for their neglect of him. Conscious of having acted a most dishonorable and deceitful part with one of whom, under ordinary circumstances, they were accustomed to stand in awe, they were more especially apprehensive of danger, because there was a provocation for seeking vengeance. They knew he had every means to involve them in a more signal overthrow than that which awaited himself.

Goaded on by an awful apprehension, they were prepared for any thing that might save themselves and families from exposure and disgrace.

James Brown still remained in custody, kept there in reality by the influence of the "Secret Band of Brothers," as I learned through muttered threats which reached my ears. The fraternity were in mortal terror lest each and all of them should be exposed and perhaps convicted by use of the lost documents. I had been warned of the suspicion against me, and concealed or disguised myself for some time.

Meanwhile an intense desire to know more of the great and evil band grew upon me until it became a passion. This greed for information I found means to gratify, but how I gained my knowledge, the adventures which befel me in pursuit of the same, and a full exposure of the mysteries of iniquity as concealed by the wonderful "Secret Band of Brothers" must be the subject of another chapter.

Done with the Shears.

"It is far more incredible that, from not having been we are, than that, from actual being, we shall continue to be."—*James Martineau.*

After the choir of one of the churches in Ithaca had performed a rather heavy selection, the minister opened the Bible and began reading in Acts xx., "And after the uproar had ceased."

The present management of the Ohio Central Railroad announces that it will henceforth run no Sunday excursion trains that its employes may have one day in seven for rest and worship.

A bank clerk in Boston was accidentally locked in the vault a few afternoons ago. His frantic cries brought no release, but, fortunately, a book that had been carelessly left out caused the reopening of the door.

If this story is true it would seem that carelessness in regard to trunks is catching. A trunk sent to be repaired in New Haven, Conn., was found to contain in a small drawer a gold watch, $30 in gold, two gold bracelets, and a diamond and pearl set, besides several less valuable articles of jewelry.

A Colorado Judge recently cleared a desperado who had committed a foul murder, but the crowd hanged the rascal from the court-house window and told the Judge that the next time he let a murderer go they would hang him. Thereupon his Honor promptly sentenced three other murderers to be hanged.

An ordinance has been passed and will be strictly enforced in Buffalo, N. Y., requiring all bakers in the city to make their bread of pure flour or meal and into one-and-a-half, three or six pounds weight, the weight and the initials of the baker to be plainly stamped on each loaf. The police are authorized to enter any bake shop during the daytime and make examinations and tests.

A prisoner in the Hartford County (Conn.) Jail was overheard by a keeper instructing another in the best modes of escape. "Get a club or iron bar for defense," he said, "and if a watchman interferes strike him on top of the head—mind this, strike him *on top* of his head; this will settle him down, and you can handle him; it will not kill him. But if you strike him on the temple or back of the head it may kill him."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives us the song of the youthful apple pedler at the country railway stations in Pennsylvania: "Apple! Sappie! Sappals! Sapples! Two for five! Napple, mister? Mister, rapple? Wan tnapple, mister? Six for five cents. Fre sheap nappuls! Ni seatin napples, seven forannickel! Napple, mister? Mister, wantanapple? Want smappuls, mister? Nine furannickel? Here's yourapples? Ten furanickel!"

Mr. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, Ohio, is about to present to that city a fine park, containing over 100 acres, and situated at Euclid avenue and Doan street. Adjoining it, and fronting on Euclid avenue, there are eight or ten acres of cleared land, which he retains with the intention of erecting thereon a college or other educational institution. Mr. Wade has maintained this park at his own expense for several years. It is valued at $500,000.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1881.

JOHN S. DYE, ESQ.

Dear Sir: Your DETECTOR for March has fallen to one side and we cannot find it. We value it so highly that we cannot well do without a single number. Would you be kind enough to send us a duplicate number for March, and much oblige

Respectfully yours,
GEO. SHAW, Teller.

Read, Think and Believe.

The Little Giant POCKET SCALES.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE. SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

A new invention of rare merit, which must not be classed with the cheap, miserable affairs that are now flooding the country. "THE LITTLE GIANT POCKET SCALE" is a neat and useful article, which in time will throw all the old fogy scales and balances into the shade. They weigh accurately from one ounce to eight pounds. Carefully built and constructed by skillful workmen, they will give the best satisfaction wherever introduced. For beauty and workmanship they take the lead. Heavily plated with nickel silver they cannot tarnish or rust. These scales are so small and portable that they can be easily carried in the vest pocket and occupy no more space than a small pocket knife. These scales are durable, strong and accurate, and will last a life-time without getting out of order, as they are built upon an entirely new principle, which the inventor spent nearly two years in perfecting. They are pronounced by Ned Buntline (E. Z. C. Judson) and other leading American sportsmen to be superior to any scale heretofore imported from Europe, and they should be seen to be appreciated. Just the thing for Sportsmen, Trappers, Hunters, Agents, Travelers, and Family use, in fact, "Something for Everybody." No dealer in the world can give you a scale equal to the "LITTLE GIANT" for five times the price asked. The pattern is neatly constructed and finely finished. Every scale we send out is in perfect order, and is warranted so, or money refunded every time. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. These scales are no "Catchpenny" affair, but something both good and useful to every person in the land.

AGENTS WANTED

Everywhere to sell these scales in all sections of the country, as they will find them the fastest-selling article on record. "Big Discounts" are offered to agents, dealers and the trade. Our motto is, "Live and let live." "Quick sales and small profits." Circulars, terms and full particulars sent free to any address. One sample scale, put up in a neat case, sent by mail to any address on receipt of 50c. (Three cent postage stamps taken or you can send a One Dollar Bill and we will send three scales.) Address all orders to

G. B. THOMPSON,

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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' CARDS.

Remittances to any of the following firms will receive prompt attention.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. 3d and Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPAIA.

LAUGHLIN & McMANUS,
BANKERS.
No. 112 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
W. G. Matthews & Bro.,
46 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS

Bonds and miscellaneous securities bought and sold on commission, and carried on margin. Information cheerfully furnished respecting investments. Collections made. Refer to

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK;
J. W. SUPPLEE & CO., Wholesale Flour and Grain;
ADAM H. WARTHMAN & CO., Wholesale Provisions;
LLOYD, SUPPLEE & WALTON, Wholesale Hardware;
JOHN MILNES, Esq., Wholesale Coal and Iron;
KINDIG & CLARK, Wholesale Grocers;
A. R. McCOWN & CO., Wholesale Notions;
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Esq., Late of Bush Hill Iron Works.

N. W. DOWDELL,
Plain and Fancy
TURNING IN IVORY, BONE, HARD WOODS, etc.,

And Sole Manufacturer of GRANDMOTHER'S COMPANION, and the Hard Wood Lemon Squeezer, with Lignum Vitæ Wood Cup and Ball brass hinge.

911 and 913 Vine St., Phila

☞Orders from the Country and Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' work solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

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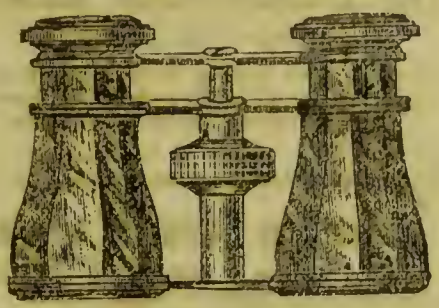

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Eyes fitted with suitable glasses. Consultation, Inquiry and Correspondence solicited from those whose sight is impaired.

Only the finest Optical Goods kept in Stock, which the public are respectfully invited to inspect.

41 Union Square, corner Broadway and 17th Street.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

The Messrs. Shive Brothers, the well-known Restaurateurs, of Tenth street, Philadelphia, have re-opened the Hotel and Restaurant, Nos. 16 and 18, South Broad street, of the same city. First-class meals will be furnished at all hours. The premises include elegant parlors, where meals will be served for ladies and gentlemen, or for parties. Hotel for gentlemen only.

The above house being situated in one of the most fashionable parts of the city, and at the same time most accessible to persons engaged in business, it is the purpose of the proprietors to add to the well-earned reputation by strict attention to the wants of the critical public in all that pertains to their business.

WHERE TO STOP IN NEW YORK.

Hotel accommodations for travelers are of the greatest importance to persons who have to move about the country on business or pleasure. "Just where to go" is what every man wants to know when he leaves home.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
(opposite Grand Central Depot,)
NEW YORK CITY,

is a very popular resort, because the attendance there is prompt and satisfactory. The charges are reasonable and the *menage* complete; try it. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. *Be careful to see that Grand Union Hotel is on the sign where you enter.*

Four hundred and fifty Elegant furnished rooms fitted up at an expense of one million dollars. Terms reduced to $1 and upwards per day, on European plan. The Restaurant Cafe and Wine and Lunch Rooms supplied with the best. Price Moderate.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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A Perfect Road-Bed, a Double Track of Steel Rails, a First-Class Passenger Equipment, and all known safety Appliances.

The progressive spirit of its management, ever striving toward perfection has established in addition a

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By which a degree of comfort in long journeys has been secured, hitherto unparalleled.

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Are run on all Express Trains as over a single road. From NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON,

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WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers by this popular route will find its management characterized by that close attention to all minor details which make or mar the enjoyment of a trip by rail.

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BROOKLYN.—4 Court Street; Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton Street.

PHILADELPHIA.—838 Chestnut Street; S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets; 116 Market Street; Depot, Thirty-second and Market Sts; Depot, foot of Market Street; 4 Chelten Avenue, Germantown.

BALTIMORE.—N. E. cor. Baltimore and Calvert Streets; Union Depot, Charles Street; Calvert Station, Northern Central Railway.

WASHINGTON.—N. E. cor Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue; N. E. cor. Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue; Depot Baltimore and Potomac Railroad; cor. Sixth and B Streets.

RICHMOND.—826 Main Street; Exchange Hotel; Depot, R. F. & P. R. R., cor. Eighth and Byrd Streets.

HARRISBURG.—12 N. Third Street; Depot.

PITTSBURG.—78 Fifth Avenue; Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, *General Manager.* L. P. FARMER, *Gen'l Passenger Agt.*

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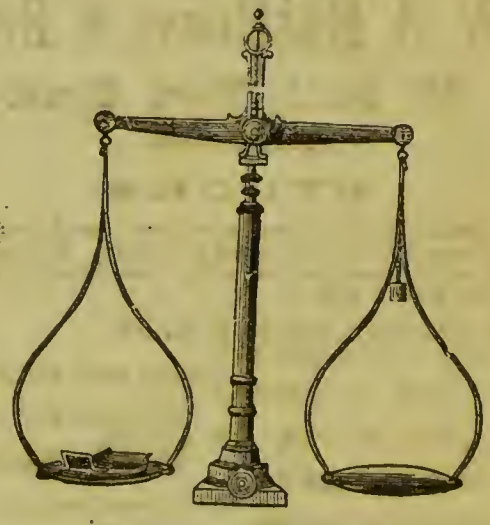

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BEST REFERENCES.

SPECIE AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Corrected for June, 1881.

By JOHN S. DYE, 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa.

UNITED STATES.

GOLD.

Half Eagle, 1793	$5.20
Old Eagle,	10.40
Quarter Eagle,	2.50
Half Eagle,	5.00
Eagle,	10.00
Double Eagle,	20.00
Cal. Quintuple Eagle,	50.00
Three Dollars,	3.00
Ga. Gold, 22 caret fine,	.94
Beehtler A. Dol., Nr. C.,	.95

SILVER.

Pine Tree Shilling,	.17
Twenty Cents,	.20
Quarter Dollar,	.25
Half Dollar,	.50
One Dollar,	1.00
Trade "	.99
New Silver Dollar,	1.00

ENGLAND.

GOLD.

Five Sovereigns,	$24.10
One Sovereign,	4.82
One-half Sov.,	2.41
One Guinea,	4.95
One-half Guinea,	2.45

SILVER.

One-half Crown	.59
" " Geo. II,	.59
" " Victoria Del Gratia,	.59
Crown,	1.18
Shilling,	.23
Sixpence,	.11
Bank Token, 1s 6d.	.24
Token, 10d,	.10
Token, 5d,	.05
Union Token, 6c,	.06
One Penny,	.02
1½ Pence,	.03
2 Pence,	.04
3 "	.05
4 "	.08

BRITISH COLONIES.

Mohur India Gold,	$7.10
Mohur East India coin Gold,	7.08
One-half Sovereign,	2.43
Sierra Leone Co. Dol., Silver,	.80
Three Gilders,	.75
Rupee,	.35
One-half Rupee,	.18
Two Annas,	.05
One-eighth Gilder,	.03
One-fourth "	.06
One-sixteenth Dollar,	.05
Canada half "	.46
" Quar. "	.24
" Ten cents,	.09

FRANCE.

Louis d'or, Gold, old	$4.65
Forty Francs, Gold,	7.64
Twenty " "	3.82
Ten " "	1.91
Five " "	.95
Crown, Silver,	.90
Five Francs, "	.91
Two " "	.34
One Franc "	.17
¼ Franc "	.04
Fifty Centimes,	.09
Twenty-five Centimes,	.04
One-fourth Crown,	.25

ITALY.

Forty Lire, Gold,	$7.64
One Hundred Lire, "	19.10
Five " " Silver	.91
Two " " "	.37
Two Doppia, Gold,	6.25
Ninety-six Livres, Gold	15.00
2½ Scudo,	2.60
Twenty Grani, Silver,	.15
Testoon,	.28
Scudo,	.85
Crown,	.90
Five Francs,	.91
Two Carlins,	.15
Five Paul,	.45
Ten "	.90
Silver Lion,	.95
Florin, Silver,	.27
Ten Soldi, Silver,	.08
Twenty Lire, Gold,	3.82
Ten " "	1.91

GERMANY.

Twenty Marks, Gold,	$4.74
Quintuple Ducat, "	11.00
One " "	2.20
Five Thalers, "	3.85
Two and one-half Thalers Gold,	1.90
Ten Thalers, Gold,	7.80
Double Fred D'or, "	7.80
Single " "	3.90
Five Marks, Silver.	1.15
Double Gilder, "	.72
Sixth Thaler, "	.10
Thaler, "	.66
" Double, " (Called In)	1.10
Twelve Grotes "	.10
Six " "	.05
One " "	.01
Rix Dollar, Sweden,	.90
Specie, "	.90
Florin, "	.36
Crown, "	.80
Thirty Kreutzers, Silver	.18
Twenty " "	.15
Crown Thaler, "	.95
One Schilling, "	.01
Six Plennige, "	.01
Twenty-fourth Thaler,	.02
1 Mark,	.23

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Doubloon, Gold,	$15.54
Half " "	7.77
Four Escudos, Gold,	7.55
Pistole, "	3.75
Half Pistolo, "	1.87
One-fourth Pistole Gold	.90
Eight Reals, Silver	.80
One " "	.10
Guatemala xx Pesos,	$18.75
Costa Rica, x "	8.40
" " 5 " 1870,	4.16
" " 5 " 1876,	4.06
" " 5 " 1873,	4.65
" " Doubloon,	14.00

CHILI.

Doubloon, Gold	$15.54
Pistole,	3.87
Eight Reals, Silver	.80
Two " "	.17
Peso,	.82
Chili, (Condor) x Pesos,	9.00
Popayan Doubloon,	15.30
Columbia x Pesos,	9.40
Peru 20 Soles,	18.80
" Silver Soles,	.83
Columbia xx Pesos,	18.75

RUSSIA AND POLAND

Six Rubles Platina,	$4.60
Five " Gold,	3.90
Ruble, Silver	.60
One and One-half Ruble, Silver	1.00
Twenty Kopees, Silver	.12
Fifteen " "	.08
Ten " "	.05
Five " "	.03
Five Zlot, 1831 "	.53
Three Zlot, 1797 "	.16

HOLLAND AND DENMARK.

Five Guilders, Gold	$1.95
Ten " "	3.90
Ducat, "	2 20
Krone, Silver	.26
Ducatoon, Silver	.90
Guilder, "	.36
3 Guilders "	1.20
25 Centimes "	.08
2 Stivers, "	.03
2 Shillings, "	.01
30 Stivers, "	.57
Rigsdaler, "	.88

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Twenty Kroner, Gold	$5.25
Ducat, "	2.20
Krone, Silver	.26
Specie Dol., Silver	.90
Dollar, "	.90
40 Schillings, "	.60
12 Skillings, "	.05

MEXICO.

Doubloon, Gold	$15.55
½ Doubloon "	7.77
20 Pesos, "	19.55
10 " "	9.77
5 " "	4.88
Two and One-half Pesos, Gold,	2.41
One-fourth Pistole, Gold	.97
Dol. Mexican old & new	.87
½ " " "	.42
¼ " " "	.18

SWITZERLAND.

Five Francs, Silver	$0.91
Half Florin, "	.20
Crown, "	.80
Half Crown, "	.40
Five Batzen, "	.09
Two Francs, "	36
Twenty " Gold	.835

BELGIUM.

Twenty-five Francs, Gold	$4.77
Twenty Francs, Gold	3.82
Five Francs, Silver	.92

JAPAN.

One Yen, Gold	0.99
Twenty Yen, "	19.90
Itzbu, Silver, Called In,	.33
10 Sen, "	.08
1 Yen, "	.88
50 Sen, "	.40

INDIAN STATES.

Mohur, Gold	$7.10
Quarter Pagoda, Silver	.35
Rupee, "	.43
Half Rupee, "	.21
Quarter " "	.10

SPAIN.

Doubloon, Gold	$15.50
One Pistole, "	3.75
Half " "	1.87
Quar. " "	.90
Four Piasters, "	3.95
Dollar, Silver, new issue	.80
Pistareen, Silver	.19
Half Pistareen, "	.09
Ten Reals, "	.45
Five Pesetas, "	.85
Twenty-five Pesetas,	4.75
Spanish Sovereign,	4.90

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.

Crown, Gold	$5.75
Moidore,	4.75
960 Reis, Silver	.85
500 "	.23
Cruzado, "	.45
200 Reis, "	.10
80 " "	.04
20 " Copper	.01
Millreis, Silver	.45
Double Moidore, Gold	10.50
Joas, "	8.50

AUSTRIA.

Quadruple Ducat, Gold	$8.80
Ducat, "	2.20
Sovereign, "	6.75
Half "	3.37
Four Florins, Silver	1.60
One " "	.40
One Dollar Specie, "	.85
Twenty Kreutzers, "	.15

U. S. Assay Fine Bars Silver - - - $1.38 per oz.

U. S. Assay Fine Gold Bars. - - 1-16 to ¼ prem.

Melting Silver, 900 Fine - - - $1.00 per oz.

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